THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, 15 cents per week; 65 cents per month; $7 80 per year.

☞TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, ($2 invariably in advance.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Markets, Literature, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, ($2 invariably in advance. In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50 each; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must in all cases accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1874. NO. 61.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial, NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. If possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

THE ARNIM CASE.

BERLIN, November 14.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Count Von Arnim, after his release on bail from imprisonment, found several of the missing documents, which were only mislaid. He delivered them to his counsel, Dr. Munkel, with instructions to remit them immediately to the Municipal Court of Berlin, which the latter did. The possibility of Dr. Munkel having become acquainted with the contents of the documents, appears to have been the reason for the rearrest of the Count. Dr. Munkel was examined to-day, but refused to make any statements, on the ground that his position as counsel was privileged.

Scotland.

LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

EDINBURG, November 14.—The Earl of Derby has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburg. He received 770 votes against 585 for Lyon Playfair.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—Steamships India and Colina arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 14, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞; for account 93⅝. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 108¼; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 103½. New York Central 95; Erie 27⅝; do preferred 45. Tallow 40s 6d.

PARIS, November 14.—Rentes 61 francs 62½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—Cotton firm; middling upland 7 7-16@7½d; Orleans 8 5-16@8¼. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 7,300 American. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Red Western spring 8s@8s 6d. Corn—new 36s 3d. Beef 72s 6d. Lard 90s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 14, 1874.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The Cheap Transportation Association met to-day, advocated the building of a double track freight line between this city and Chicago, and congratulated the people on the Baltimore and Ohio Road refusing to enter into the trunk line combination.

TWO PERSONS SUFFOCATED.

At a fire in East Thirty-eighth street, this evening, a child and an old woman were suffocated, and two persons were seriously injured while escaping from the flames.

COPPER BOTTOM WINS A RACE.

In the trot to-day, Copper Bottom, under saddle, defeated American Girl, to harness, in three straight heats. Time, 2:22½, 2:23½, and 2:23½.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1874.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN GLADSTONE AND ARCHBISHOP MANNING—OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

A *Herald* cable special gives the details of a controversy between Gladstone and Archbishop Manning. A pamphlet recently issued by the former reiterates the views expressed in his article on Ritualism in the *Contemporary Review*, and centers upon the proposition that no one can become a convert to Rome without renouncing his moral and mental freedom and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another. He declares that the Vatican Council established even a wider claim than infallibility, viz: of absolute and entire obedience. He therefore calls upon Catholic citizens to demonstrate to the contrary or to reject it. He expresses the decided opinion that the real object of the Vatican policy is to renew the struggle for the temporal power. He ridicules such a project, but adds that it is difficult to overestimate effects of the strife. It would probably jeopardize the peace of Europe. He closes with an appeal to the citizens of the Nineteenth century to follow the example of their forefathers of the Sixteenth, when marshaled to resist the Armada, declaring that England's stout-hearted race are not to be hindered by the foreign influence of caste from accomplishing her mission in the world.

Archbishop Manning, in a letter, November 10th, to the *Herald*, states that he asserts, in the manifesto of the Vatican decrees, which have not changed one jot or tittle of the obligations of civil obedience that Catholics bear toward the civil powers and in proof thereof asserts that the doctrine of infallibility was a Divine trust before the Vatican Council was held; that the Council announced no new dogma, but simply declared an old truth; that the position of Catholics in respect to civil allegiance is precisely as before; that the above assertions are universally held with the infallible Church, and this relation was often recognized and declared in the councils of the Church before the Vatican Council, and that the Council made no decrees in regard to the civil powers, nor on civil allegiance, this subject being never even proposed. The Archbishop says civil obedience rests on natural law. Revealed truth is the law of God. Society is founded in nature, and subjects are bound, in all things which are lawful, to obey their rulers. Mr. Gladstone's argument hangs upon an erroneous assumption, and I can only suppose him to have been misled by a misplaced trust in Dr. Ho Finger and his friends. My firm belief in Mr. Gladstone's sincerity, I should say it was an act of injustice out of harmony with the great statesman's life, and, unless the providence of God and the good sense of Englishmen avert its evil consequences, may tarnish his great name."

The *Times* sides with Gladstone, saying that the important question, what is lawful, can, according to the Archbishop, only be decided by the Pope. The *Telegraph* says the pamphlet has revived the nation's confidence in Gladstone. The *Fall Mall Gazette* contends that Gladstone is not right in flinging a firebrand into the religious community, saying it was none of his concern whether Catholic principles lead to disloyalty; it was no part of a statesman's duty to raise a popular outcry while the danger remain theoretical. The *Post* says: "Reverence for our institution is not Gladstone's strong point; this is not his first miscalculation."

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Official returns thus far received of the vote at the State election on the Constitutional amendments, indicate their adoption by at least one hundred thousand majority.

THE ELECTION DAY HOMICIDE.

It is reported that the grand jury will, on Monday or Tuesday, bring in indictments against Coroner Crocker, the Hickeys and Sheridan for complicity in the killing of McKenna on election day.

GOODS SEIZED FOR DUTY.

Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of goods were seized yesterday by United States officers, as part of the property on which the Government is alleged to have been defrauded of duty by W. J. Pollock & Co. Pollock has fled it is said, to Philadelphia.

GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

It is rumored that the difficulty between the Russian Government and the Grant Locomotive Works is adjusted and that work will be resumed at once.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION THREATENED IN LOUISIANA.

A *Herald* New Orleans special says ex-Governor Wells, President of the Returning Board, says he has official knowledge that additional Federal troops are ordered to New Orleans, and intimates that in Congressional districts where the board discovers informalities in the election, they will decline a certificate to either candidate, leaving the Government to order a new election within thirty days. Another special reproduces a fiery editorial urging the assassination of every Radical counted in by the Returning Board, received from Shreveport. The leaders of the White League favor moderation until Congress meets, unless in the meantime the Returning Board forces an issue, where it will be met without any conflict with the Federal Government.

BISHOP CUMMINS CRITICISES THE LATE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, preached to-night on the failure of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to meet the responsibilities of the crisis. He claimed that that body ignored entirely the Evangelical Alliance which sat last year, the largest gathering of eminent divines and scholars that was ever held, and that it failed to amend the order of baptismal regulation, and to provide a remedy for Ritualism. The canon adopted only aimed at practices carried out during the celebration of the holy communion, but still an altar might be erected in every church and this canon would not affect it. Colored vestments might be worn by ministers and, bowings and prostrations be made towards the altar a dozen times during the service when there were no elements upon it. Only one thing was aimed at, the doctrine of eucharistic adoration, and that was not ritualism. The reverend gentleman prophesied that in nine out of ten churches the communion table would disappear and the altar take its place.

STRIKE OF LONGSHOREMEN TO-DAY.

A large number of meetings of longshoremen were held this evening throughout the city. At all of them it was announced that the employers having declared their determination to make a reduction of wages, the longshoremen have resolved to strike in a body to-morrow. Trouble is anticipated, as Italians are willing to work at the proposed reduced wages, and rumors are afloat that the longshoremen will resort to violence. Superintendent Walling has notified all police captains to have the force in readiness to suppress any outbreak of the longshoremen.

ARKANSAS.

Sequel to the Baxter-Brooks Business—Lieutenant Governor Smith Declares Himself Governor—Warrants for the Arrest of Smith and Others.

LITTLE ROCK, November 14.—Quite a sensation was created this evening by the issuance of a proclamation from the *Republican* office by V. V. Smith, late Lieutenant Governor under Baxter, declaring himself Governor. The proclamation sets forth that, during the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, Elisha Baxter abandoned the office of Governor and turned the same over to one A. H. Garland. The abdication and abandonment of the Executive office, and the late Lieutenant Governor says, amounts to a parole or constructive resignation by Baxter; at least, if that be not true, the office of Governor is vacant, there being no legal occupant in possession of the Governor's office. Under this state of things, the late Lieutenant Governor says he assumes the duties of Governor. He states that he has applied to the President to suppress the domestic insurrection, under the Constitution of the United States, and that it is a matter for the President to determine who is Governor; that he desires and will countenance no effort looking toward the use of force; the question can be settled peaceably, without a resort to arms; that if the President does not recognize him as Governor he will not attempt to oust Garland by force. If he should, then he will resort to arms; in either party feels aggrieved at the President's decision he can appeal to Congress, which soon convenes. The attempt to seize and the seizing of legislative, executive and judicial offices of the State, at this time and under the circumstances, is revolution; therefore he commands all persons claiming to derive political authority under the new Constitution, to desist from the exercise of all official authority, and all persons that may have assumed to act under the authority of said pretended Constitution, whether executive, legislative or judicial, are commanded to relinquish the same to the persons entitled thereto under the Constitution of 1868, within five days. Such is the substance of the late Lieutenant Governor Smith's proclamation. This document appeared on the streets in the form of a *Republican* extra, about three o'clock this evening. It is signed by V. V. Smith, Governor of Arkansas, and Edward Wheeler, Secretary of State. Soon after its issuance, Governor Garland obtained from Judge Glendennin, of the Circuit Court, under one of the State statutes, a warrant for the arrest of Smith and Wheeler and John G. Price, the latter General Manager of the *Republican* office, being charged with conspiring to usurp certain offices. Price was arrested about dark. The others have not yet been heard from. Nobody seems to know where Smith is. Public sentiment is all one way, in favor of Garland. This matter is entirely outside of the old Baxter-Brooks controversy. But little importance is attached to it here, and every person connected with the matter will be promptly arrested and tried under the statute referred to.

LATER.—After the carrest of John G. Price, of the *Republican*, for the printing and distributing of V. V. Smith's proclamation, the Sheriff searched the city for Smith and Wheeler, but would find neither. Price was released on six thousand dollars bail. The State House to-night is guarded by armed men.

LITTLE ROCK, November 15.—The most perfect quiet prevails throughout the city. V. V. Smith and his Secretary of State, Wheeler, can be nowhere found. Governor Garland will to-morrow offer a reward for their apprehension and arrest, that they may be brought before the court and there held to answer the charges against them under the laws of the State. Neither Gov. Garland nor the Legislature, which is now in session, will appeal to either the President or Congress, the State authorities being fully able to protect the government. Report has it that Smith is hid in the United States arsenal. Public sentiment is almost entirely against Smith, both among the friends of Gov. Baxter and those of Mr. Brooks. Col. J. M. Johnson, Secretary of State under Gov. Baxter, who turned over his office to his successor under the new Constitution, authorizes a denial of the statement from Washington that he, with the other State officers elected with Smith, now recognize Smith as Governor.

MEADVILLE, PA.

Water Works in Prospect—New Railroad Project.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., November 14, 1874.

This city is to have water works now, for a certainty. The reservoir will cover one acre of ground, with a capacity of four million gallons. The work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

A number of prominent gentlemen from Sandy Lake were in town yesterday, interviewing some of our wealthy citizens in reference to the extension of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad to this place. Only twenty-one miles of road remain yet to be built from Sandy Lake to this place. This would give Meadville the shortest route to Pittsburgh and the Mercer coal fields. There seems to be a feeling in favor of this project.

XENIA, OHIO.

Little Girl Killed Near Clifton—An Engineer Injured—The Narrow-Gauge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, O., November 14, 1874.

The engineer of Stewart's mill, at Clifton, this county, was caught in the machinery to-day and badly injured. Little hope of his recovery is entertained.

Yesterday a little girl, named Laura Collins, while at school, near Clifton, was instantly killed by a ball striking her. The boys were playing ball, and by accident struck the little girl.

A part of the committee who left here Tuesday morning to investigate the route of the proposed narrow-gauge railroad, returned to-day. They give a very favorable report, and state that the prospects are flattering all along the line.

CHARLIE BREWSTER ROSS.

A West Virginian Is Sure He Has Him.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., November 14, 1874.

A party named Wait claims that he has found Charlie Brewster Ross. The boy was abandoned about six weeks ago, and has since been living with a family named Peyton, near Barboursville, W. Va. The boy answers the description as to color of hair (which is cut short), complexion and features. His eyes are slightly crossed and he shades them when looking up. All the questions which he answered were correct. Some were not answered. Wait is confident he has found the boy.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle States, no decided fall of temperature and continued high barometer. For the Lake Region, generally colder weather, with variable winds and rising, followed by falling barometer. For the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather and areas of light rain, with easterly or southerly winds, rising temperature and slowly falling barometer. For the Canal Region of New York and Pennsylvania, the temperature will remain above freezing during Monday.

The Memphis Exposition closed Saturday night.

The steamer Japan sailed yesterday from San Francisco for Hong Kong and Yokohama.

Rev. Truman Seymour, a prominent clergyman of Troy, New York, died yesterday afternoon.

Hammott Billings, the well known artist and architect of Boston, died in New York Saturday evening.

The Austrian and Russian Governments have agreed to appoint a joint commission to define their boundaries.

The steamer Colon, from Aspinwall: America, from Bremen, and Baltic, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The second arrest of Count Von Arnim has caused a painful impression in Berlin. The moderate newspapers insist upon an explanation by the Government.

The Argentine insurrection is on the decline. General Mitre, with four thousand men is retreating southwards, and sixteen to eighteen thousand Government troops are in active pursuit.

The Fort Wayne agent of the Associated Press telegraphs the full text of the complaint in the case of Simon Rindskopf against the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the strength of which a receiver was appointed the other day. The details are of thrilling interest and are all told in about fourteen hundred words.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Rond Coffee, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries* if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. JENKINS.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Appropriation Committee and Mr. Jewell Determined on Reform.

THE ARKANSAS REVOLUTION.

The Government Unlikely to Interfere.

Southerners Dismissed from the Navy for Rebellion, Seek Reinstatement.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. D., November 15, 1874.

The Postoffice Department.

Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, the sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was assigned the preparation of the Postoffice appropriation bill, yesterday visited the Postoffice Department in pursuit of detailed information bearing upon the estimates for the next fiscal year. It is proposed to give the Department organization and the postal service, both in the carrying of the mails and the administration of postoffices, a thorough investigation. The House Committee are determined to retrench wherever practicable, and the Postmaster General is desirous of cutting down, so as to reduce the annual deficiency of the Department. It is probable that between the two, the Postoffice Department and service will receive a much needed reform.

The Arkansas Matter.

In the application of Lieutenant Governor Smith, of Arkansas, for the recognition and support of the Government, the Executive will take no action for several days. The case is one of grave importance, and there are several precedents which are adverse to an adjustment in favor of Smith. The indications in official circles are that the Government will not support Smith. The latter claims that the new Constitution was passed in violation of the old. In 1867 the same question came up, in the case of Maryland, the parties in office claiming the same point, which was not recognized by the Government. It is understood that the question will be determined at the next Cabinet meeting.

A Political Straw.

The temporary success of the Democrats has called out a new piece of audacity. Several traitorous naval officers, dismissed at the beginning of the war, have turned up here claiming reinstatement in the service, upon the ground that there removal was illegal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1874.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SMITH, OF ARKANSAS, CLAIMS THE EXECUTIVE CHAIR.

The proclamation of V. V. Smith, claiming to be Governor of Arkansas, addressed to the President and asking for Federal assistance, was received at the Executive Mansion this morning and referred to Attorney General Williams. No action has yet been taken, and it is not contemplated to do so to-day. Several parties from Arkansas to-day visited the President and Attorney General in connection with this matter.

A telegram has been received by the President, signed by all the State officers of Arkansas elected at the same time with Lieutenant Governor Smith, who now claims to be Governor, stating that they recognize Smith as the only legitimate Governor. Baxter having retired. The point made by gentlemen here, in the interest of Smith, is that the new Constitution is of no effect, not having been adopted in accordance with required forms and therefore Garland, assuming to be elected under it, has no right to the Governorship.

A private telegram from Republican sources, dated Helena, Arkansas, says the military companies are being organized to support the Smith government, and that the report prevails that such a government will be temporarily established at Helena. Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, who represents the Smith party, has had several interviews with Attorney General Williams, and he called on Mr. Williams first to request him to suspend action until that side could be heard. The Attorney General has thus far received only Smith's telegram to President Grant and Smith's proclamation, and will have a conference with the President to-morrow.

BAYES RELEASED ON BAIL.

Michael Hayes, principal witness in the safe-burglary conspiracy case, arrested yesterday on the charge of perjury and committed to jail in default of five thousand dollars bail, was to-day released in three thousand dollars, Columbus Alexander and Horace S. Johnson going on his bond.

ARRIVAL OF SANDWICH ISLANDERS.

Among the arrivals in Washington to-day, are Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, and H. A. P. Carter, Special Commissioner.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The appendix of General Spinner's report shows the following receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year:

Receipts.

Loans	$129,272,535 45
Customs	163,103,834 60
Internal Revenue	102,409,784
Lands	1,852,428 93
Miscellaneous	80,962,408 84
Repayments, &c.—	
From War Department	1,710,903 37
From Navy Department	2,344,758 64
From Interior Department	2,102,975 06
Total	$761,790,530 88

Expenditures.

Collection of Customs	$ 23,061,804 93
Collection of Internal Revenue	5,709,384 14
Interior Department	27,893,857 80
Interior (civil)	4,870,976 48
War Department	47,924,732 59
Navy Department	28,277,346 06
Treasury Department	46,463,364 04
Diplomatic	1,471,415 97
Quarterly salaries	997,102 50
Judiciary	3,469,393 08
Public Debt	381,398,633 12
Total	$762,247,178 75

The balance in the Treasury June 30th, was $150,721,763 62, against $121,178,157 32 June 30th, 1873. The net receipts of the Postoffice Department were $11,990,816 38, the expenditures $11,560,216.

The United States and Mexican Commissioners expect to close their work by the first of February. There is now in the Treasury, arising from seizures of cotton and other captured and abandoned property, $10,414,084. Claims of this class, filed, aggregate $73,500,000, and there are, besides, a large number of claims for captures alleged to have been illegally made, aggregating four times the amount remaining in the Treasury.

THE SAFE-BURGLARS.

It is now believed that neither of the parties on trial for participation in the safe-burglary will be convicted.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident and Sudden Death at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 14, 1874.

Jules Vorral, a resident of Jackson township, while engaged in walling a well on his farm, was struck on the temple by a brick which fell a distance of forty feet, and caused his death in a few hours. He leaves a wife, who is at present at the point of death, and six children.

Last evening, Catherine Scheie was found dead in her room, where she had retired a few minutes before apparently in good health. *A post mortem* examination shows that heart disease caused her sudden death.

Estate of Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—The committee of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., have issued a notice of a meeting to be held December 1st, when they will present the schedule of assets and then proceed to declare a dividend in cash. The committee will continue in session from day to day till December 12, during which time any creditor can be heard by the committee who may have any suggestions to make in the matter of the estate or accounts, or objections to submit to claims against the estate.

THE exports from this country of the products of swine have increased sixfold within the short period of five years. For the four years ending in 1870, the combined exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the United States averaged 117,500,000 pounds per annum; for the year 1873 they amounted to 741,200,000 pounds. The exports of pork and beef increased from $17,210,000 in 1870 to $70,398,000 in 1873. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says that the improved condition of the working men in Germany and Russia, and increased wages of English workmen have led to a demand for meat which the countries themselves cannot supply, and hence the increased demand made upon our markets.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

FATHER GERDEMANN.

He Marries the Girl, Writes a Card and is Arrested for Embezzlement.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—Father Gerdemann, late of St. Boniface Church, Philadelphia, publishes a card in the *Sun*, in which he says: "I have left the Catholic Church, rejecting all its peculiar tenants, and will, please God, never return to it. For this step I offer no apology. I married my beloved wife, *nee* Miss Margaret Wittich, of Reading, Pa., on the 4th inst., before a Reformed minister of Jersey City, with the full consent of her parents, in the presence of the minister's amiable lady and a brother priest. The money used in speculation was my own. The amount I took along with me did not quite reach three thousand dollars. I, for my part, look upon the sum as a rather small reward for more than ten years' labor. Besides, over three hundred dollars of what I took were actually perquisites, etc. One thousand dollars of it my sister can have at any time, since for all her hard work for over ten years she has never taken, or would take, any remuneration in money. I publicly now repeat what I wrote to Bishop Wood, that I will send all my savings during life towards paying off the debt of the Church—not as a debt I owe to justice, but as a penalty due to folly." Mr. Gerdemann says he will inform Bishop Wood of his whereabouts as soon as he finds a settled home. Since his departure from Philadelphia he has traveled openly, registering in his own name. He first went with the lady to Jersey City, where he was married; thence to Chicago, where the bride and groom remained one day, at the Palmer House; thence to St. Louis, where they took a house, intending to reside, but the newspaper publications which reached them and called for the card now printed. Mr. Gerdemann and bride will leave the steamship Ohio from this port this afternoon, intending to remain abroad several months.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—Gerdemann intended to sail to-day, with his wife, for Europe, but was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He is held to await the arrival of Philadelphia officers.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—Father Gerdemann was given a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and in default of twenty thousand dollars bail, was detained for a further hearing to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

State.

Waller, Republican, was elected President Judge in Pike and Wayne counties, his vote being 2,288 to 2,109 for Crane, Democrat, running as a volunteer. Van Auken, who was put up as the regular nominee in place of the bank blackmailer, Dimmick, got only 1,241 votes. Ingham, Republican, was also elected President Judge in Sullivan and Wyoming. As both of these are Democratic districts, they are a fair offset to the election of Democratic judges in the Butler and Mercer districts.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the Union League of that city, has determined through its Board of Directors, to exert its influence in a direction that will challenge the approbation and co-operation not only of its own large membership, but of all good citizens. It is proposed to bring the Union League to bear upon the important subject of securing a first-class line of nominations for the political offices to be filled at the February elections. The purpose is worthy of the Union League, and the proposed movement will undoubtedly produce the happiest results.

Minnesota.

CONTEST IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

ST. PAUL, November 14.—E. St. Julien Cox announces that he will contest the seat of R. J. Mott, elected to Congress in the Second district, but declines to state the grounds of contest.

Maine.

SPEAKER BLAINE DECLINES THE SENATORSHIP.

PORTLAND, ME., November 14.—Speaker Blaine has written a letter to the Portland *Press*, in response to a paragraph mentioning him as a possible candidate for Senator, in which he states decidedly that he should, under no circumstances, accept the Senatorship.

General.

The Republican majority in Iowa is 28,202. The Republicans gain 5,700 over last year, but the total vote is 2,000 less.

A Kansas telegram from Martin Francis Adams, as a candidate for the West, because "the roosts too high for the West." The altitude of Blaine's roost is said to be about right.

The vote in New York for Dix in 1871 was 164,983 less than in 1872. The Democratic and Liberal vote was 66,000 less than in 1872. The Republicans who did not vote, exceeded in numbers that of Tilden's majority, by 119,683.

The Democratic party may keep the ascendancy which it has gained. But it must continue to show that it has fewer fools and more knaves than other parties. If it does.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

The contract is too big.—*Cleveland Herald*.

This is a year of close contests. Egbert is elected to Congress, in this State by only 11, over Curtis, and Sheakley has but 83 over White. In Illinois, Harrison has 7 over Wells, and in Wisconsin Bill has 29 over Cate. There are many other cases nearly as close.

The Vermont Senate has voted unanimously to take Senator Morrill's back pay from the State Treasury where he deposited it—and send it back to the United States Treasury where it belongs. The House, it is thought, will concur in this sensible resolve.

The Democratic Cincinnati *Enquirer* in two articles in the same issue calls the Democratic Chicago *Times* a "newspaper drab" and the Democratic New York *World* a "rascally and unscrupulous" paper. Behold how pleasant a thing it is to see brethren dwelling together in unity!

Farwell, Republican, has been officially declared elected to Congress from the Third Chicago district, by 186 majority over Le Moyne, the Democratic candidate. Trumbull and other Democratic lawyers tried hard to beat him by urging the canvassers to throw out certain election districts on account of trifling informalities, but failed.

The story goes, says a Boston evening paper, that Henry Wilson and N. P. Banks stood on the steps of the Merchants Exchange, in State street, and saw a long procession move down that street at the adoption of the Constitution in 1853, and that Wilson said his political life was ended, and that Banks acquiesced, with the additional remark that he had now no visible means of support." But that was twenty-one years ago, and you can't always tell.

The New York *Evening Post* says: It is the popular impression that Speaker Blaine is a candidate for President, and that he will make a strong effort to obtain the Republican nomination in 1876. He has had a remarkably successful political career, he is an adroit leader, and he has been one of the best presiding officers who has ever occupied the chair of the House of Representatives. Thus he sets out with many advantages, so far as his party is concerned.

The Ninth Congressional district of Kentucky has elected White, Republican, over Cockerill, Democrat, by 500 majority. We tried our best to elect two Whites in Pennsylvania, but failed, and we are glad the Republicans of Kentucky came to the rescue with *their* White man. This is sometimes alleged to be a White man's government; but the Democrats of Pennsylvania defeat all the Whites we put up, and even talk of sending a Black to the United States Senate.

Let then the jubilant Democracy as they "strike the loud timbrel" in undissembled exultation over the splendor of their victory call upon *all the people* to rejoice with them in this "crowning mercy." For it is in the name of the people and with devout prayers to Almighty God for deliverance from our chiefest national calamities that the Democracy have set up in this contest their banners inscribed with the legend of "Free Trade: Hard Money: Home Rule."—*New York World, November 4.*

Boston papers are already calculating the probable course of the newly-elected Legislature with reference to the United States Senatorship. The general impression is that the Legislature is a sensible, independent body, and that it will avoid the tedious and disreputable scenes that took place in connection with the election of Mr. Washburn. The *Transcript* says: "We have no doubt that the Republicans will take the United States Senatorship in their own ranks, but no timorous politician, whose chief fear has been the frown of the low prostrate back-pay champion need apply.

The Chicago *Tribune* evidently does not think much of the Washburne movement. It says a Milwaukee paper last night declared for Mr. E. B. Washburne as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency. The Republican party will elect the next President; that much is as certain as any future event can be. Whether the President's name will be Washburne, or Conkling, or Blaine, or Wilson, is a question for future discussion. As early nomination will not help a man if he is not sure of the affections and respect of Republicans throughout the country; and one who has these can afford to wait for the recognition of his merits at the proper time.

A letter is published from Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, to Senator Carpenter, in which the former declares his belief in the Senator's innocence of all corrupt motives or actions in connection with the Louisiana case, and says: "If there is any man in the United States who has done more than any other to influence public sentiment against Governor Kellogg, it has been you in your report and speeches in the United States Senate. How absurd, then, to charge that, because you received a fee from him as a lawyer, to appear for him in the Supreme Court and argue against the jurisdiction which Warmouth sought to exercise against Kellogg, you are therefore bribed, and are a corrupt Senator!"

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide at Rochester, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., November 14, 1874.

Fidel Schaub, a German, aged about forty-five, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Ohio river, just below this place, sometime during last night. He was missed this morning, and a note was found on his table which reads as follows: "Mr. Miller—I am tired of my life. I believe that I will be sick for a long time. Write to Ferdinand Schaub, Sandusky city, Ohio, or Leopold Bauer, Williamsburg, No. 52 Wipple street, New York." His hat and shoes were found at the water's edge, and on dragging the river his body was found near the shore in less than five feet of water. He was a journeyman tailor and worked for Daniel Miller, to whom the note was addressed. It is stated that he was worth from six to eight thousand dollars, was a single man and had no apparent trouble. No cause can be given for the act, except the one of sickness, which his note implies.

Homicide in Urbana, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., November 15, 1874.

Last night, in a drunken row on South Main street, near Fulwilder's dining rooms, Ike Zomers shot George Beathel with a revolver in the right breast, fatally wounding him.

How a Newspaper Man Was Not Cowhided.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 14.—E. L. Adams, dramatic critic of the *Democrat and Chronicle*, having written of Mrs. Harry Ryner, in the character of *Elizabeth*, that "her queenly carriage was far from perfect, and her intonation and expression very poor," that lady called upon Mr. Adams, last evening, and attempted to cowhide him. She was disarmed and ejected from the office, together with her son, who accompanied her.

Bank President on Trial for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, November 14.—The trial of T. T. Broocks, late President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Petersburg, is on trial on a charge of embezzling from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

Brutal Treatment of a Horse Thief by Missouri Devils.

TROY, MO., November 14.—James M. League, Jr., stole horse from near Auburn, in this county, and was arrested at Jefferson City and brought to Auburn yesterday for examination. Last night about one hundred and fifty men with their faces blacked, attempted to seize him for the purpose of hanging, but through the strategy of Constable Walters he was saved from them. At his examination to-day he was committed for trial, having confessed the theft. This afternoon the constable and a posse of four men started with him for this place to commit him to the county jail. About a mile and a half out from Auburn four men, with blacked faces, rode out from the bushes, knocked Walters (who had drawn his revolver to defend the prisoner) from his horse, and shot League, the ball entering the back near the shoulder-blade and coming out in front. League was tied to a horse, which in his fright and galloped through the woods, followed by the mobbers, who kept up a rambling fire. League's clothes were torn from his body and he was horribly mutilated by the brush. He was found to be alive, and from his condition it is not thought his wounds will cause his death. He was taken to a house near by, and it is thought the lynchers will return to-night and finish him. They are supposed to come mostly from Montgomery county, where League also stole a horse. League has served two terms in the penitentiary for horse stealing.

Discharge of Alleged Mutineers.

CAIRO, ILL., November 14.—The thirteen negroes who were tried in the United States Court for mutiny on the steamer James Howard, last spring, were discharged to-day.

Bold Safe-Robbery in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—This afternoon the American Express Company was robbed of a safe containing, it is supposed, five or six thousand dollars, in broad daylight, in a singular way. In the first place, a man of good address came in and engaged the day watchman in "marking" for cigars. After awhile two men drove up with a heavy trunk, to be sent away, and put it in the office. Then the first stranger, who had won from the day watchman, sent the latter across the street to buy the cigars. During his absence the two put the money-chest in the trunk and locked it up. When he returned they said the trunk had been taken to the wrong place; it should have gone to Adams Express, and they put it in the wagon and drove away. They had not been captured at midnight.

PERFECT satisfaction is guaranteed in using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant light rolls, biscuit, griddle cakes, &c., prepared in ten minutes. It is the best. d&

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents or explosions from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

FLOUR

GROCERIES

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH PA.

CHECKERED FRONT,

THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT

White River FLOUR!

BREAD from this Flour took the PREMIUM at the late Cambria County Fair, at Johnstown, Pa.

ORDERS NOW FILLED PROMPTLY FOR

White River Flour

COMPLETE LINE OF

GROCERIES.

ROAST COFFEE.

273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET.

WAREHOUSES AND STORAGE:

96 and 98 Water and 77 First Avenue.

☞NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Great Four Mile Running Race---Katie Pease Wins in Two Straight Heats.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—Over thirty thousand people witnessed the great four mile running race to-day, at Bay District fair grounds. The contest was mainly between Katie Pease and Thad Stevens, the former winning in two straight heats. Time, 7:43¼ and 7:36¼. The friends of Thad Stevens were greatly disappointed. After the first heat, Alpha was withdrawn, lame. It was reported that Thad Stevens was also lame at the close of the second heat. The race was the most exciting ever witnessed here. Joe Daniels and Hockhockking were distanced in the last heat.

FIRE RECORD.

Fort Wayne—$3,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 15, 1874.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the rear of some dwelling houses on Van Buren street, destroying five barns and several outhouses and wood sheds. A large amount of wood, coal and hay were consumed. Loss three thousand dollars; no insurance.

Danville, Va—$100,000.

DANVILLE, VA., November 15.—A fire last night destroyed the Roanoak smoking tobacco works, Ramey's machine shops and box factory and Crews and Rodenheizer's flouring mills. Total loss one hundred thousand dollars; no insurance.

Cincinnati—$7,000.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—A fire in Hall & Conkling's Excelsior Wood Shaving factory, this morning, damaged that firm on the building twenty-five hundred dollars and stock and machinery two thousand dollars.

The Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1874.

THE exports from the port of Philadelphia, last week, aggregated in value $651,951.

THE Oil City *Derrick* sees in the late consultation between Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT and Commodore VANDERBILT, a sure sign that the railroad combination to raise the freights on oil is about to collapse.

THE longshoremen of New York will strike to-day, if the steamship companies carry out their declared intention to reduce wages. As there are said to be, in New York and Brooklyn, nearly 100,000 men out of employment, little difficulty is anticipated in filling the places of the strikers.

THE Boston *Post* gives a statistical article to show that Prohibition, in Maine, is a failure. The Prohibitory law has been in force since 1858, and the chief of the State Constabulary, who are appointed to look after the illegal venders of liquor, reports that in 1873 there were over 3,000 persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors.

THE appropriations to carry on the National Government were last winter cut down twenty-two millions; this winter, it is said, the aggregate will be reduced ten millions; and that it is the last reduction the people will see for at least two years to come. A Democratic House will follow; and no Democratic House ever yet cut down the appropriations.

DR. BEARD, of New York, read a paper before the Public Health Association at its recent meeting in Philadelphia, on "Hay Fever," which is attracting much attention. He regards it as a nervous disease altogether, and would treat it with tonics and the galvanic battery. Hydropathic treatment, begun early in the year and continued through the summer, would act as a preventive.

AFTER all the lying by telegraph, about Louisiana, and after all the bloviating of the Conservatives, the New Orleans *Picayune* admits that the Republican State ticket is elected. The constitutional amendments, embodying KELLOGG'S financial policy, are carried by a large majority. Three Republican Congressmen are elected. The House is close, and the Senate stands twenty-six Republicans to ten Democrats.

DR. DEKOVEN appears to be a candidate for every Episcopal vacancy that turns up. The New Jersey diocese has lately been divided, and the doctor's friends made an unsuccessful rally for him in the effort to elect the new bishop. The election in Kentucky for a successor to CUMMINS took place on the same day, and DEKOVEN was not a candidate, there; but that is the only place skipped, so far.

THE Philadelphia *Press* has the following item of news for the creditors of JAY COOKE & Co.:

"The committee appointed by the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co.'s bankrupt estate will audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of the trustee in the presence and subject to the criticism of the general body of creditors, the sessions of the committee to begin on December 1st. A dividend in cash and a distribution of the stocks on hand in specie may therefore be looked for before the first of January."

THE list of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, heretofore published by us, was correct in all but two particulars—HOLLENBECK, elected to the House from Potter county, is a Democrat, whilst the member elected from Wyoming is GILES ROBERTS, Republican, instead of a Democrat. Counting SHONK, of Luzerne, and MATEER, of Huntingdon, as Republicans, this makes the House stand 91 Republican to 110 Democratic, and the Senate, 30 Republican to 20 Democratic. On joint ballot, 121 to 130.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been devoting his entire attention, lately, to the preparation of his annual report. He will, it is said, suggest very little new legislation affecting internal revenue affairs, the main point which he will ask Congress to act upon being certain amendments to the internal revenue laws, denoting more clearly the rule under the laws by which the internal revenue bureau is governed. He will not, it is understood, recommend any change of the tax on tobacco and whisky.

PHILADELPHIA has put up a new grain elevator, capable of holding a million bushels of grain, and is making a strong effort, through the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, to divert the grain trade from New York to Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Ohio Road, also, expects to run direct into Chicago, to-day, over the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Road, and will operate it as the Chicago division of its main line. It will enter, at once, into active competition with the New York roads, and will do its best to turn the grain trade away from New York to Baltimore.

OUR neighbors of Youngstown, Ohio, are excited over the discovery of irregular transactions in city bonds. On the 7th inst., two coupons of seven per cents. city bonds, bearing date December, 1872, were presented for payment, which was refused. These bonds were signed but never negotiated, as the rate of interest was too low. Other bonds, bearing eight per cent., were issued in their place, and the seven per cent. bonds placed in the custody of the City Clerk. A search was made, and it was found that $35,000 worth of them had been abstracted, but their whereabouts has not yet been discovered.

THE New York *Herald*, of Saturday, publishes what purports to be an interview with General BUTLER, in which the Essex statesman denies, *seriatim*, the stories that he is a candidate for United States Senator; that he will be a candidate for Governor next year; that he is going to Europe for the benefit of his health; that he is going to make some revelations of political matriness; that he intends to form a new party; that the President has offered him the Russian mission, etc., etc. The General gave the interviewer the impression that he intended to retire from political life at the close of his present term in Congress.

THE vote for Lieutenant Governor, at the late election in this State, was, in round numbers, 277,000 for LATTA and 272,000 for OLMSTED. The vote for Governor, two years ago, was 353,000 Republican to 317,000 Democratic. This shows that while the Democratic vote fell off only 40,000 the Republican vote decreased 81,000. The same result is apparent in Illinois, and in New York. In the former State the total vote fell off 68,000, and of this number the Republicans lose 40,000, and the Democrats only 28,000. In New York, while the vote for TILDEN is considerably less than that for KERNAN two years ago, the vote for DIX falls off heavily in nearly every county. It is thus clear that much of the disaster to the Republicans was caused by their failure to turn out to the election.

ONE of the first results of the return to Tammany rule is shown in New York by the open discharge of CROKER, who murdered an anti-Tammany Democrat at the polls on election day. The proof of his participation in this crime was clear and unquestionable. CROKER is one of the Coroners of the city, and an active Tammany man. The murdered man, with his dying breath, testified that he was shot by CROKER, and several other unimpeached witnesses bore testimony to the same fact. But JOHN KELLY stood by his man, all through the trial, and, at his dictation, the magistrate who heard the complaint, discharged the murderer! This is but a beginning of the changes in store for the people of that city. The reign of ruffianism begins early and actively; and the murder of a voter at the polls is but a foretaste of what is to follow.

THE crop estimates of Great Britain, for the present year, are nearly complete, and the total product of wheat is put by competent authorities at 14,000,000 quarters, or 112,000,000 bushels. The total annual consumption of breadstuffs in Great Britain is put at 24,000,000 quarters, so that the deficiency reaches 10,000,000 quarters, or 80,000,000 bushels. California will supply fully one-fourth of this; and the remainder will be filled up by importations from France, Russia and that part of the United States on the Atlantic slope. The home yield, in England, it is generally conceded, is largely in excess of several past years, and the amount needed to supply the deficiency is, therefore, much less than usual. One of the English authorities on this subject states that the fall in the price of wheat caused by the large English crop will save the consumers twenty millions pounds sterling, and that the amount to be paid for wheat imported from other nations will be reduced at least £15,000,000, or $75,000,000. The New York *Bulletin*, on this showing, says:

"It is to be hoped that this presentation of the English grain situation will not fail of the attention to which it is entitled at the hands of our Granger friends, who are acting upon the assumption that there is a better market for their wheat abroad in the future than at present. They may be right in their conjecture, because there is no forecasting to an absolute certainty the future of anything; but from present indications, one cannot resist the conviction that the hoarding of grain must be attended by risks which the farmers must be bold indeed to accept."

AMERICAN GOOD NATURE.

A good deal of suffering and some pecuniary loss were the immediate effects of the recent infamous hoax of the New York *Herald*. Mothers, whose children with or without their nurses had gone to the Central Park, were of course greatly alarmed when they read the *Herald's* story about the ravages of the wild beasts. At least one lady, away from home when she read the hoax, gave a cabman fifteen dollars, all the money she had with her, to speed his driving, and it is impossible to say how many other persons of weak nerves may have been equally lavish. Even fathers of families hurried to their homes from distant parts of the city, fearing that their young children might be in danger. Many children were kept from school. These effects were either anticipated or not cared for at all by the asinine bipeds who invented and published the stupid lie. General alarm, or sensation, was his object; it is quite possible that a man sufficiently imbecile in intellect to take pleasure in such a practical joke, was wholly incapable of foreseeing in their likely details the consequences of his fiction. The blockhead himself, or somebody in his behalf, has tried to apologize for the hoax. It was justified, he says, because it described a catastrophe which may take place any day while the wild beasts are kept as they are at present kept in the Park. The *Herald's* story was therefore not an unpardonable outrage upon sense and decency, but a solemn warning calling for thanks on the part of the public and prompt action on the part of the managers of the Park. A zoological garden should be at once provided for the safe-keeping of the beasts. This, it seems, is the "moral" of the joke.

The excuse, however, doesn't suffice. As a contemporary remarks, the *Herald* might enforce the same "moral" with equal propriety by announcing an imaginary conflagration of half the city. It might easily happen if water failed, or if the wind blew with sufficient force, or if the firemen neglected their duty. Or the *Herald* might establish no less cogent claims on public gratitude by announcing a general famine in the metropolis, as such a disaster *might* be the consequence of a sudden concurrence of some half dozen utterly improbable contingencies. The simple truth is that the *Herald's* hoax is one of those insults, variously characterized, which it has been wont, from time to time, throughout its whole history, to offer to the patient public. In truth, the public which tamely puts up with such treatment fairly merits reputation for forbearance. Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU, after traveling pretty extensively in this country, was greatly impressed with American good-temper. Again and again in her book, she insists on the abundance of good temper among us. This commendation not a little surprised some Americans. Dr. CHANNING, of Boston, for instance, writing to Miss LUCY AIKEN about Miss MARTINEAU'S book, confessed his inability to perceive on what grounds she could have formed such an estimate of the American character, and farther assured his correspondent that it was a mistake. Certainly, said Dr. CHANNING (as we remember his letter), we have no excess of this virtue, and in ascribing it to us as a distinction, she must have judged us by contrast with her own countrymen. No doubt she did, and yet, as Miss AIKIN on due time reminded her, Boston correspondent, JOHN BULL has been commonly reckoned good natured. So he is beyond question, but though even distinguished for the quality in comparison with most of his neighbors, educated JOHN BULL looking about him on American soil can seldom help wondering at JONATHAN'S patience under commen provocations. Moreover, educated foreigners of other nationalities are apt to be almost equally struck with the same American trait. All, however, do not refer JONATHAN'S forbearance to his good temper. Some ascribe it to want of familiarity with the well ordered system of ancient societies; others ascribe it to a rude philosophy which makes the best of society in a state of transition; others ascribe it to the prevalence of the democratic or republican spirit, which, fearing popular disapproval and desiring popular favor, suppresses all indication of dissatisfaction, no matter how deep or keen may be the feeling of grievance. But whatever may be the explanation of the fact, it is certainly true that Americans quietly and constantly put up with things which in most other countries would not be allowed. In illustration we need only point to the manner in which some of our cities are governed and their municipal affairs managed. New York may serve as an example, one among many. What amazing self-control has been exercised there during many years by the great mass of the people, and whether patience, philosophy or good nature be the secret of such self-restraint, the phenomenon is veritably American. Really the forbearance of the people of Gotham seems absolutely without bounds or limits, and therefore any cascade of impudence or effrontery on the part of their press need excite no surprise.

THE PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE SOUTH.

The general impression appears to be that the South has been ruined by what is called her "carpet-bag governments," and that her ancient productiveness will never be again attained; yet, statistics show exactly the reverse. The cotton crop of last year was large, that of this year will be larger; and the aggregate yield of that great staple is fully up to, if not beyond, the times of slavery. Tobacco is largely cultivated, and the sugar product is gradually working up to the old figures. The same is true, also, of rice, and, taken altogether, the South is yielding as much as she did in her palmiest days. Besides her cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, there are large exports of lumber and production and consumption of the phosphates. The manufacture of oils and oil-cake from cotton seed in New Orleans alone employs $1,500,000 capital. One English company, with a million pounds sterling for capital, has gone to work in the cane-brake region, and another failed to buy a little tract thirty miles long by one mile wide, stocked with inexhaustible beds of the finest iron ore, for a million dollars. The sheep and cattle breeding of Texas has created steamship communication with England; and new steamship lines are springing up to connect New Orleans not only with Europe, but South America. The South, in her palmiest days, had not a commerce equal to that she enjoys at present. Her one great grievance is that the negroes are free, and that she must treat them as men. No amount of material prosperity will reconcile her to this; and all her present outcry is because she was not prosperous, but because the black MORDECAI is sitting at the king's gate. The white men of the South are now busy in constructing a gallows for hanging MORDECAI: let them beware that they do not, like HAMAN, swing from it themselves.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

Hostility to the "back-pay" affair was one of the elements which the Democrats relied on for success in the late campaign, and it doubtless contributed largely in their favor. Yet, the three men most talked of for Speaker of the next House, by the Democracy, are BANKS, of Massachusetts, FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, and RANDALL, of Pennsylvania. They were all in Congress at the time of the Salary Grab, and there were seven test votes on the Salary Grab bill. Every time N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, voted for the bill, and so did RANDALL, of Pennsylvania. Three times FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, voted for the bill, the remaining four times he dodged. All three voted for it, and all three took the pay; yet one of the three is likely to be chosen Speaker. The New York *Herald* is evidently disgusted in advance, at these manifestations of the "Reform Spirit" of the Democracy, and says:

"One of the issues of the canvass was the back pay outrage, and already we have three representatives who took part in it nominated as possible candidates for Speaker. Another issue was the civil service reform, and yet in New York the Tammany party propose to remove every office-holder, no matter how humble his place, no matter how worthy and capable, who did not do obeisance to Kelly and Morrissey. Another issue was hard money, and yet Congressmen elected in New York proclaim their purpose to vote for inflation. These are signs showing the insincerity of the victory, and lead us to the fear that the victorious party will pass into the hands of trading and professional politicians, who will use it to their own gain."

THE "Committee of Fifteen," appointed at a mass meeting in Cincinnati, in August last, have issued a call for a State Temperance Convention, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, December 9th, to be composed of temperance men from all parts of the State, without respect to party. The object of this convention, as set forth in the call, is not to create a political party, but to "provide for a thorough organization, throughout the State, of temperance workers of all political parties and religious denominations, in order to promote a more active temperance sentiment; to secure the enforcement of our temperance laws; to procure such changes in, and amendments to, these laws as experience proves to be necessary to their efficiency; to reach and rescue the victims of the dram-shop; to guard the home against desecration by intemperance; and, by all proper means, without interference with any just right of the citizen, to banish from society the chief enemy of its order, peace and prosperity."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Californians have $60,000,000 in savings banks.

A noted architect when asked "what was the best system of ventilation?" replied, "open fireplaces in every room."

The Shah frightens his wives into submission by wearing a European plug hat drawn threateningly over his right eye.

The Chicago *Times* mildly mentions the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as "the organ of the putrid reminiscence that brays under the inspiration of Boss Pendleton."

The thermometer, at Marquette, on Friday last, stood at 17. A continuance of that style of weather will soon freeze the Straits over, and put an end to navigation.

A Nashville paper says that the Ætna Life Insurance Company is "out" nearly $36,000 on account of accurate pistol practice in Tennessee within the last fifteen months.

During the recent cold snap the farmers in New England hastened to put their potatoes and apples into cellar. Now in many places they are taking them out, as they are rotting badly.

A New Orleans gentleman writing from San Francisco speaks of that city as overrun with clerks and bookkeepers out of employment, although mechanics of various sorts command fair wages.

The "old Catholics" have thirty-four congregations and fourteen regular priests, in Bavaria. Their total number is estimated at 15,000. In Switzerland, also, they have great strength, and their movement is steadily growing.

A girl in Georgia brought a suit against a recent lover, claiming ten thousand dollars damages, but she compromised for four bales of cotton and a new parasol. Her lawyer took the cotton for his fee, and she kept the parasol to heal her wounded affections.

There is a great deal in gravity. It looks like wisdom. Many a great man owes his reputation to his serious aspect and to his quiet tongue. Words easily misled by appearances. Without intending to pun we involuntarily fancy that a man with a serious countenance is a "solemn 'un."

The Salt Lake City *Tribune* says: "Whenever a polygamous wife wants to locate a homestead she calls herself a 'widow.' Uncle Sam has been swindled out of thousands of acres of land in Utah by this widow dodge. We have requested the register of the land office to furnish the names of these widows for publication in the *Tribune*."

The model prison is in Due West, South Carolina. It has only one opening, which is in the roof. The prisoners are dropped in through it, and cannot climb out. It is presumable that, when the authorities want to take a prisoner out, they must rig a derrick and hitch on to his clothes with a hook and line.

The Newton (Iowa) *Headlight* says: "Long lines of wagons, loaded with families and a few household goods, pass through our streets eastward almost daily. Fugitives fleeing from the starvation and devastation caused by drought and grasshoppers in Kansas and Nebraska. Many of them present a pitiable sight and tell doleful stories.

Five highwaymen attacked a young couple in a New Haven street, the other night, but the young man having been knocked down, the lady seized the finger of one of the assailants between her teeth, and bit so hard that he was glad to run off when she released it. The other four brave fellows also took to their heels.

A newspaper critic objects to the 20 cent piece which it is now proposed to coin. He says that things now selling for 25 cents will not come down to 20, but that everything now sold at 15, 17 and 18 cents will rise to go up to 25. That fellow only gets four dollars a week, however, and he has to look close after the odd pennies.

The good old times still prevail in Tennessee. A shooting affray occurred in Nashville a few days ago, which grew out of a remark made by one of the parties, that he "had a very poor opinion of a man who would work for a salary." Up in this part of the world people have a poor opinion of a man who would *not* work for a salary.

A revival of the lash for hardened offenders is publicly advocated in England, and it is rumored that the Select Parliamentary Committee on Army Desertion will recommend that the branding system be revived, its abolition having been attended with an increase of the number of runaways. It will require a new Galileo to prove that the world moves.

They have odd accidents in Paris. Recently the Paris police issued this funny advertisement: "There was found yesterday at mid-day, a bride, eighteen years, blue eyes, black hair. Can be obtained on application at Police Headquarters." She was a country girl, riding with her betrothed to church to get married. The betrothed got out of the cab, on the way, to make a purchase, and cabby, being drunk, drove on, and so the two were hopelessly separated in that wilderness of a city.

In discussing the causes of the commercial and industrial depression which prevails so disastrously, all over the country, is not too little consideration assigned to the interruption of railroad extension, consequent upon the Granger movement? The immense employments which the new railroads have given, directly and indirectly to labor, could not be interrupted without very serious embarrassment, reaching to all the departments of industry.—*Prov. Journal.*

The receipts of flour at San Francisco from July 1 to November 1, of the present year, were 126,000 barrels and the exports 118,000. The receipts of wheat were 6,230,000 bushels and exports 4,468,000 bushels. Considerable flour from Oregon, which is not included in the above, has also been received, but some or it mingles with the exports. The stock of wheat in San Francisco is very large, and there are fifty ships loading and to load within the next sixty days. The total export, it is thought, will exceed 20,000,000 bushels.

An old lady as far down the decline of life as seventy, like people generally about her age, was constantly worrying about something or other. She lost her spectacles on one occasion. They were replaced by a new pair, out of which one of the glasses soon followed the former missing pair. While the latter were being repaired the other pair were found. Finally both pairs came home, and her indulgent son on the same day presented her with a pair of gold bows. On receiving the whole three pair of specs in good order, the old lady in a subdued voice exclaimed, with a long sigh, "Oh dear, what have I got to worry about now?"

Marking Out the Democratic Programme.

(From the Logan County (O.) Sentinel, Dem.)

We will use the power to smash the Congo dynasty, clean up the Statute Books, by rending away the whole chapter of black Republican legislation; to place the sovereignty of the country once more in the hands of the only race able and fit to use it wisely and well; reinstate the white man in his place of power and supremacy, and remand the negro to his proper position of subordination.

We will have a National Convention of all the States to revise and amend the Constitution of the United States, and there will be no niggers in that Convention.

The Constitution as revised will be the Constitution *as it was* in 1860, except in the matter of slavery.

State laws and State Constitutions will be made to conform to the reformed Constitution; so will the Federal laws.

We will have the niggers free, as they are, but no more. This will leave them on the footing of unnaturalized foreigners and of our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters. This is enough. More than that they have no right to, and more than that they will never get from us.

PETROLEUM IN CALIFORNIA.

How the Land is Held—Stock Companies—The Feeling Among Capitalists—Why It Has Not Been Developed—Present Prospects.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., November 1, 1874.

In a former communication a general description of this new oil field was given, which has elicited a number of letters from Eastern men asking for a more minute exposition of affairs here.

The San Fernando district is located in the mountains of the same name, about eight miles from the present terminus of this end of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and with the exception of several large grants, which border on and include a portion of the oil field, is composed of Government and railroad lands; the railroad being entitled to the odd sections, but not to *mineral lands, except coal and iron.*

All the claims taken up, with perhaps a few exceptions, have springs of oil and asphaltum upon them, and generally are situated in canons on either side of the main ridge, which is not over two thousand feet in hights in this vicinity. Each claim consists of twenty acres; but in practice each man takes up eight claims, or one hundred and sixty acres for himself and friends, and then buys out his friends for a small consideration. In this way all the ground containing surface indications has been taken up as far as discovered.

These springs, as before remarked, are apparently caused by crevices formed in the upheaval of the mountains, affording a vent for the oil and gas. This being the case, it will be patent to any one that probably the best territory remains untouched, it being neither in accordance with reason nor experience to find the largest quantities of oil at the most elevated portion of the strata containing it.

The majority of the present owners are men who have either lived here in the mountains themselves, or employed others to hold their claims for them, for the last eight or nine years, feeling confident that the time would arrive when they would be amply repaid by its development.

TWO STOCK COMPANIES

Have been formed, the "Mountain View" and "Lasina," each with a capital stock of about fifty thousand dollars, and will proceed to test their territory as soon as machinery and tools can be procured. These companies number among their members some of the most solid and substantial business men of Southern California, and whose names are a guarantee of success to any project they undertake.

THE CAPITALISTS

Hitherto have been charged with so manipulating things as to prevent any attempts at development, hoping to secure the whole of the territory themselves, and then control the business. By mismanagement and litigation, an end was put to the first attempt to open it up, and every subsequent effort met with open or underhand opposition from interested parties; and at this present time one or two San Francisco houses are reported as controlling the petroleum trade of the whole coast. Having no capital of their own, and meeting with determined opposition from every source whence they had a right to expect encouragement, nothing could be done but wait, like Micawber, for something to "turn up."

Southern California is just beginning to be known to the outside world. Its climate, agricultural and mineral resources are attracting thousands of visitors, who come to see, and seeing, understand how to make use of the opportunities presented to the capitalist. As a consequence, the city of Los Angeles is now the center of the railroad system in this section—four roads branching out—and is growing so rapidly as to astonish the old residents. Among other interests, that of oil has received its share of attention, and can be no longer kept in the background. Still, their dependence is mainly on men from the older oil region. While the question of fuel is so important here, they hesitate to embark in a new enterprise without some experienced operators who will invest a portion of capital along with them. A gold mine will be tested at an expense that would sink a dozen wells a thousand feet, and still they fear to bore for oil, simply because they are unaccustomed to that kind of business. There is a fortune right here for any man who invents a safe and economical apparatus for using crude petroleum for domestic purposes. Wood (in the city) is selling for from ten to sixteen dollars a cord, and coal is eighteen and twenty-six dollars per ton.

THE PRESENT PROSPECTS

Of the district are flattering. The tools which have been in the San Fernando well for eight or nine years have been fished out, and the owners are confident that it will yield four or five barrels per day, though it is but two hundred feet deep. The Temple well is down about the same distance, and the quantity of oil coming into the hole is such as to determine the owners to sack, bag and pump it at that depth. This is the only well which has been bored for many years, and though its location is not considered very favorable, yet they have struck oil." There are already a number of Pennsylvanians here, who have had considerable experience in the oil business, who lack nothing but capital to push the work. Some being but one opinion in regard to it, viz: That it is there and will have to come out.

We will close for the present, but will keep you advised as affairs progress.

B.

FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

Teachers' Institute—Presentations—Lectures, &c., &c.

FRANKLIN, PA., November 14, 1874.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

In my last, mention was made of the Teachers' Institute in session here this week, up to the second day.

Lectures were delivered by Prof. Blanchard, of Illinois, and Prof. Burtt, of Pittsburgh, and an elocutionary entertainment given by Miss Rose A. McCleary, of Pittsburgh, all of which were highly appreciated by the teachers and others.

There was a good attendance of teachers, over one hundred and fifty being enrolled, and the liveliest interest has been kept up during the entire week.

Many of the teachers and all the instructors and visitors put up at the far-famed Exchange Hotel, and their wants were carefully seen to by Mr. Frank Frost, the genial and polite clerk. Nowhere in Western Pennsylvania, outside of Pittsburgh, can be found a more pleasant hotel home than the Exchange, under the management of Messrs. Mitchell & Plumer.

CLIMAX.

PERSONAL.

Udderzook died with the certain conviction that his eternal salvation was secure. They nearly all do.

The proposed monument to Edgar Allen Poe will not be erected by Mr. George W. Childs, as heretofore stated, but by an association composed of school teachers of Baltimore city.

Rev. Wm. P. Orrick, rector of Christ Cathedral, in Reading, has formally declined to accept the China Missionary Episcopate. He has enough work to do among the heathen in Berks county.

Mr. S. J. Solms, of Philadelphia, proprietor of the Peking Mills, who was obliged to suspend during the panic of a year ago, has paid off all of his liabilities before they were due, and has resumed business.

Joseph Arch is said to be seriously ill. He has excused himself from attending several recent meetings in England, at which he was announced to be present. His medical advisers hope that a few weeks' rest will restore his health.

Dr. Hilgendorf, a German anatomist, has been making a special study of the human cheek. The doctor could find excellent subjects for study in the Democratic "statesmen" of this country. They are exceeded in cheek only by lightning rod and sewing machine agents.

Mrs. Flanagan, of Philadelphia, who is a daughter of Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, is said to have received the most valuable wedding presents of all the bride this season. Among her gifts was a $10,000 set of silver and gold, a $5,000 pair of diamond earrings, a $5,000 set of pearls and four India shawls.

It now appears that Father Gerdeman, whose sudden disappearance from his parish in Philadelphia has excited so much comment, was really married to the fair organist who so mysteriously vanished. The marriage was performed in New York, after he ran away, and the couple started for Europe on the first steamer.

The Belgian journals mention the death, at the age of ten years and eleven months, of Frederick Van de Kerkhove, a young painter of almost miraculous precocity. He was a native of Bruges, and had executed not less than three hundred and fifty pictures. It has been proposed that there should be a public exhibition of his works.

A French comic journal represents the wife of a candidate for election as deputy rising from the perusal of the morning newspapers to demand an immediate separation. "What! after a union of twenty years?" exclaims the husband. "Yes, to be sure. Since you have come forward I find all the public journals agree in giving the worst possible accounts of your character and career."

It is a fact not generally known, but it is true, that a son of the celebrated Scotch divine, the Rev. Dr. Bogg, of Edinburg, has adopted the stage as his profession, and is now playing under the nom de plume of Walter Bently at the Court Theater, in London. It is said that the young actor will some day make as great a mark as his father, though in a different direction. Lucky for him, for his irate parent has cut him off without even the traditional shilling.

The ebb tide. The number of emigrants arrived at Liverpool, from the United States and Canada, during the six weeks from the middle of August to the first of October, reached no less than 8,168.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

An Ultimatum in Business.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

Our New England manufacturing interests are loth to realize one stern fact, and that is that a reduction in wages, profits and prices, is an essential condition of the return of business activity. There is no escape from it by temporizing and artificial devices, such as the running of mills on half or two-thirds time, and combinations to repress production. We honor the tenderness of the manufacturing employers toward their help, which leads them to resort to these expedients, but to resort to them any longer than is necessary to persuade the operative of the necessity of the reduction is simply a postponement of the crisis and of the hereafter-returning prosperity. The natural way to curtail production is to discharge employees. This way is harsh and should not be adopted in cases where the suspension of activity is due to accident or likely to be brief. In such cases the employed population is kept along in comparative ease by working part of the time at the old wages. But, in the present case, we are shifting from one industrial and financial epoch to another. The change cannot be met by temporary makeshifts. Of course, so long as there is only a reduction in time, there can be no reduction in the cost of production. The Holyoke paper mills have been run for a long period on two-thirds time and now they are driven to half time. But half time means of course half production, at the same wages per hour and the same cost per bale of paper as whole production. Meantime, the half-employed labor is by this anchorage kept out of the labor market and from turning back upon the farms and into other channels, which, at the reduced rates, would soon absorb it. There will not necessarily be any reduction in the population which the paper mills and the cotton mills will support after the change, but the great mistake is in supposing that the crisis can be tided over by continuing to support the same population, *at the present wages.* For no mere curtailment of time effects wages at all.

The dullness of business, now that election has passed, will be felt sharply, as an old ache always asserts itself after being anæsthetized by a passing excitement. The language of all the authorities is that of a reluctant confession of dulness. "The truth is not pleasant," says a pig iron organ. "The truth compels us to repeat the old story of continued dulness," says the *Tribune.* Reductions of wages are more frequent and general than they were last year, at this time, when the movement for reduction was first strikingly shown. The reduction in the iron manufacture all over eastern Pennsylvania is from 20 to 25 per cent., and the Pittsburgh industries will be obliged to follow suit. A mill at Rome, N. Y., resumes by reducing from 15 to 20 per cent. In the building trades in New York, the reduction in the price of materials is from 25 to 30 per cent., and in mechanics' wages is fully 30 per cent. Even at these rates there is nothing doing. A striking testimony to the reduction of wages is found in the report of a committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers, appointed in the spring to collect information on this subject. Between May and the last of August, returns were received from 63 employers in 27 different States, hiring a wide range of labor and especially of trades employed on public works. Of the 63, 41 reported an average reduction of 15.5 per cent. The highest average rate of wages reported at all for the years 1873 and 1874 was in Springfield, next in Holyoke, Hartford and Boston, then New York. Wages are lowest in Chicago, next to which come Nashville and Louisville. The average rate of reduction is the least where the highest wages prevail. The building trades—carpenters and masons—feel the pressure quickest and experience the greatest reduction.

In view of these wide and general reductions, it is hopeless to attempt to stave off a similar fall in particular manufactures by reductions of time and combinations to curtail production. When wages are reduced the operative has the option of accepting the situation or trying to find a better. He is certainly no nearer starvation, when he receives a dollar for a whole day's work, than when he receives a dollar for two-thirds of a day's work and lies idle the other third. The only way in which the working classes can hasten the return of business activity and insure to themselves steady employment again is thus to put a whole day's labor into the market and accept what it will bring as the true measure of what it is worth. Theirs is not the only sacrifice. Manufacturers will have to dispose of stocks at less than their cost and run the risk of providing new goods at cost not incompatible with profit under the new regime. The movement requires courage of the men of dividends no less than of the men of wages, and is equally imperative with both.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Official Vote By Counties.

MONROE.

Rep.		Dem.	
Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	508	Latta	2,067
Aud. Gen.—Allen	483	Temple	1,944
Sec. In. Af.—Heath	481	McCandless	2,030
Sup. Judge—Taxpayers	484	Woodward	2,008
Congress—Butler	431	Collins	2,060
Assembly—No nomination		Gallgher	2,060
Sheriff—No nomination		Shafer	1,154
		Storm	715
		Baldwin	513
		McNeal	230
		Transue	47
		Hamm	77
Comm'r—No nomination		Postens	1,536
		Strauch	1,135
Surveyor—No nomin'n		Spragle	698
Auditor—No nomin'n		Snyder	546

Clara Merris, Annie Louise Cary, and Albani Married.

Jennie June writes from New York to the Baltimore *American:*

It is an *on dit* of theatrical circles that our most famous actresses and two leading singers have been, and gone, and done it; that is, got married unbeknownst to anybody. Miss Clara Morris is said to have been married for some time to a wealthy young Englishman, a Mr. Narriott, a very gentlemanly and intelligent individual, and very devoted to his gifted young wife. Albani was first said to be engaged, but it is now stated to have been married before she left England to Mr. Gye, the son of the London manager of that name, who, with her mother, accompanied her to this country. She is a charming little girl, winning in person and manner, and certainly a delicious singer.

Lastly, Cary, our Annie Louise, was, has, is, married to Maurice Strakosch, the best of Italian opera managers. One thing is undoubtedly true, and that is, that her costumes are infinitely richer than ever before, and that she walks the stage of the Academy of Music as if she had a proprietary interest in it. Practical, sensible girl she is, too. When her sister was married, Mr. Strakosch wanted to send her a pair of five hundred dollar diamond ear-rings. "Diamond fiddle-sticks," said Annie Louise; "her dress, her surroundings will not correspond with them. Send her a handsome velvet cloak, or a cloak." So the cloak and the cloak were both sent, and are probably the handsomest in Maine, north of Portland.

When the Democratic party undertakes, on the strength of recent events, to discount the Presidential vote of two years to come, it is counting its chickens long before they are hatched.

St. Louis admits having nearly half a thousand Chinamen.

Courting Disease.

The individual may be said to court disease who exposes himself to the traumatic influences which give rise to chills and fever and other malarious epidemics and endemics, without previously fortifying his system against their insidious attacks by the use of a protective medicinal agent. The hardiest constitution is by no means proof against such maladies, much less one naturally weak or infirm, or the antagonistic power of which is lessened by an irremediable taint of body. The inhabitants of the bottom lands of the South, of the new clearings of the West, of suburban districts where sunken lots exist, of every locality of the American continent in fact, where malaria is epidemic or sporadic, declare that the only true antidote to the miasmatic virus is that they have ever used is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There seems to be something peculiarly resistant in this standard preventive and remedy to all hurtful atmospheric influences.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily, from 9 to 4 P.M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.

JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.

D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, A. A. Hunt, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Babm, G. Poltansber, Josiha Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH.

You who work all day in the hot stifling atmosphere of the office or counting-room, and when you go out put on a heavy great coat, leaving your fine linen shirt bosom exposed to the piercing cold wind, is it any wonder that so many of you are afflicted with Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, &c. The idea of covering up the shoulders and back with two or three thicknesses of heavy melton and leaving the most vital parts covered with a single thickness of linen, is to say the least very unwise. You should buy a CHEST PROTECTOR, made of Chamois Skin and Scotch Lambs Wool. You will find the best assortment, and the greatest variety at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S,

Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.

JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMAN, of Washington, D.C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT

TO QUIT THE

RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

A. D. M'Kee

NOW OFFERS HIS

ENTIRE STOCK IN RETAIL

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK,

AT

No. 59 Market St.

Must be sold out BEFORE JANUARY 1st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

IN

Dry Goods,

AT

ERWIN'S,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.

Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.

We respectfully ask an examination of the Quality of our Goods and a comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.

ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S,

172 AND 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.

Carpeting!

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Before Removing to Our New Storerooms

115 and 117 Federal Street,

WE

MANUFACTURERS.

PIG LEAD

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,
BAR LEAD, LEAD WIRE,
PIG TIN BLOCK TIN PIPE,
BAR TIN TINNERS' SOLDER
PLUMBERS' SOLDER,
INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,
ANTIMONY, BRASS CASTINGS,
BABBITT METAL.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,
167 Smithfield Street.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE
SAFETY STEAM
BOILERS!
Stationary, Portable and Marine
5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:
First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.
Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.
Third—Durability of Material.
Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.
Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace. Connections and Formation.
Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.
Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leaks.
Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the short tubes and large reservoirs.
Said tubes and reservoirs are adapted to heavy or flaky coke, high or low pressure, or steady and irregular work.
The engines are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which gives a free circulation directly to the water for removing sediment; and a perfect arrangement for expansion, with Fourth Connection Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without disturbing its parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM
MANUFACTURING CO.,
SHARPSBURG, PA.,
AND
87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

GEO. W. STEVENSON. WM. L. STEVENSON
GEO. W. STEVENSON & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware
Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES, &c.
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
31 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
GOODS DELIVERED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS.
ROTARY SQUEEZERS.
Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings.
Of Every Description.
Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner second avenue.

Totten&Co
FULTON FOUNDRY,
Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.
TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,
Ore Pulverizers
Of Improved Construction.
Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.
Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.
ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.
JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.
Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron
Chill Rolls
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,
Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions
Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.
31st, 32d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
UNION IRON MILLS
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPIKE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, saving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.
Manufacturers STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of Iron or Brass.
Repairing promptly done and well done.
Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.
ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheet Iron
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Formerly N. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1812.
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co.; founded A. D. 1835. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. sand Shovels, Manufacturers of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
General Founders.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS
Everson, Macrum & Co.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.
Office and Works, Second Avenue,
Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH
Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to fitting Orders for Plain Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 98 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS
Chess, Smyth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
12 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL
Also, Rolling Mills and Furnaces supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two Trains of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Puddling and other purposes.
No. 67 FIFTH AVE. and Duquesne Way, or, Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way.
PITTSBURGH.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

M'Keesport Iron Works,
W. D. WOOD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tinished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.
Office—191 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Youghiogheny Cement,
LIME AND PLASTER.
No. 278 LIBERTY STREET.

ROOFING.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States
Iron Roof Frames
AND
Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known. for Sidings, as well as Covering on Classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings of Smith, True, Precision, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel of Same Form.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW ANVIL SPRING STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.
AXLES AND AXLE TUBES.
STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

STEAMSHIPS.
AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents
Philadelphia.
Louis Mosser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 62 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT.
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all ports; Sailing every THURSDAY from New York, and SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
OCEANIC..... Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC..... Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC..... Capt. Cleadell.
GEUTHIC..... Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC..... Capt. Ferry.
Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.
Saloon Rates, Gold, (also after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts issued at low rates, and the improved Lockett does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

CLYDE'S
COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PHILADELPHIA. FOR
HAVANA, Cuba..... Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas..... Weekly.
CHARLESTON, S. C..... Weekly.
NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va..... Tri-Weekly.
BOSTON and PROVIDENCE..... Semi-Weekly
Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.
Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly.
For through rates or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

H. L. GREGG & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT
Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE BRICK.
STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS.
REED & HARBISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BENEZET and CLARION BRANDS
OF
Fire Brick
Adapted to all descriptions of Furnaces where a high heat is required. All varieties of Tile and Shaped Brick made to order.
Office and Works—SMALLMAN, TWENTY-SECOND AND RAILROAD STREETS.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
Mountain Fire Brick,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FURNACE LININGS.
P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh Office—No. 6 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.
PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL.

FINANCIAL.
ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company.
SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1872, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 Sixth street,
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
L. HARSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY..... President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK..... Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR..... Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK..... President.
R. W. MACKEY..... Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS..... Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL-$300,000
Stockholders Individually liable.
Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar upwards.
W. T. DUNN, President.
THOS. JONES, JR., Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. Strous, D. W. Riggs, M. D., W. T. Dunn, Thos. Jones, Jr., C. Deitrich, Jas. A. Thompson, Dan'l. Daub, S. Roedelheim.
A. A. Anderson.
MWS

N. Holmes & Sons
BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Members of Exchange, Coin, Cotton and Petroleum.
Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans Negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

MAITLAND, AUDENRIED & CO.,
BANKERS,
N. E. CORNER THIRD AND DOCK STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA.
MWS

Chas. Camblos & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 88 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.
W. H. LOYD..... WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 38 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
ws

ROOFING.
SLATE
ROOFING.
Aiken & Co.
CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS,
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Chapman Slate.

SLATE
ROOFING.
W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
354 PENN AVE.,
PITTSBURGH.

Hugh Woodside,
Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

PETROLEUM.
WARING BROS.,
Successors to Waring & King.
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & Co., 29 William street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 14, 1874.

The following is the report of the condition of the New York associated banks of New York city, at noon to-day, as furnished by the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company:

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14, '73.
Loans, decrease	$1,278,600	$1,278,600	$1,278,600
Specie, increase	4,317,100	4,317,100	4,317,100
Legal tenders, increase	73,400	73,400	73,400
Deposits, increase	3,340,200	3,340,200	3,340,200
Circulation, decrease	290,600	290,600	290,600
Reserve increase	3,576,725	3,576,725	3,576,725

The report shows that the movement of last week is continued and that the specie reserves of the banks is largely augmented, the change in the legal tenders being so slight as to attract no attention.

—In the local market loans continue to be easily placed on satisfactory securities, but the conditions imposed by the lenders must be complied with before any propositions will be considered. Before the panic the banks had fallen into the rather loose habit of taking paper that had the reputation of always being met at maturity, without sufficiently considering the real basis of value represented by the credit offered. Numerous parties knowing that their business credit was sustained solely on their reputation for promptness, would sacrifice anything rather than let their paper be dishonored, and as long as it was possible to get renewals at other banks their paper was met. When renewals were cut off and it became necessary for them to pay, the hollowness of the system was discovered. On the other hand, men conscious of their ability to pay their debts were not as cautious about preserving their credit, and rather than submit to a sacrifice of their property would allow their paper to go over and take advantage of the delay they were legally entitled to. Now that the banks have profited by experience, they look more to the ultimate security than to the apparent good standing of borrowers, and make it an *ultimatum* that there must be a sound basis of value on which to build credits.

—Messrs. Trask & Stone, Bankers, No. 7 New street, New York, furnish the following report of the market:

NEW YORK, November 13, 1874.

The stock market opened strong this morning, but towards the close a concession was made throughout the whole list. The feeling on the street is still in favor of higher prices and the opposition is somewhat weakened in preparatory to a renewed activity among the bulls. Western Union Telegraph and Lake Shore have been the most active stocks to-day, but the dealings in them have been confined to a few operators. There is no new feature to the controversy between the Pacific Mail and Union Pacific Companies. Erie has been steady all day. Bank loans and advances show before the first call, but receded to 99% before the close. It is reported this afternoon that a new party has been formed to carry this stock somewhat higher.

Money remains in good supply at 3 per cent. on call.

—Not long since we reported a decision of Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court, involving the responsibility of the payment of a raised check, and at the same time noted the difficulty of reconciling the decision of Judge McKennan with the United States Supreme Court in the case of Espy, Heidelback & Co. against the First National Bank of Cincinnati.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has given the matter considerable attention, and now furnishes the public with a correct report of the case. As Judge McKennan did not give a written opinion and had preserved no notes of the case, the facts were learned from one of the counsel of the bank. We quote their report of the circumstances with their comments:

"The facts are stated as follows: A firm consisting of Hasen, Sinnair and Osborn, publishers, employed a book keeper named Anderson, who prepared a check for them in order, for the purpose, it would appear, of altering it afterward. The check was for $100, but the 'one hundred' was written far on the right of the blank that there was room for the word 'one' in front of it, and the figures 100 were arranged by him in the same way. After the firm had signed the check, the book keeper wrote upon it, 'Seventy and five-eighths,' and before 2, making the check read twenty-one hundred dollars ($2,100), and kept the printed form letter in the hand writing save the signature, and then indorsed it over to a third person, from whom it was sent through the Clearing House for collection.

"The defendants showed conclusively that there was nothing whatever in the appearance of the check to excite suspicion, as our readers may well judge from the description we have given of it. They argued that as the plaintiffs had negligently signed a check thus prepared by their book keeper for the purpose of fraud, the dangers were responsible for the loss. Their argument is thus given by Mr. George Grote, 18 Eng. C. Reports, 253; Garrard vs. Haddan, 17 P. F. Smith, 8, &c.

"Jenkins, Attorney of United States Circuit Court, in charging the jury, left to them the question (as one of fact) whether or not there was a duty on the part of plaintiffs in the appearance of the check to attract the attention of a man of ordinary prudence, and act on his guard, saying that if they found there was, they should give a verdict for plaintiffs; but if not, they should find a verdict for defendants. The reason for this direction, he stated explicitly, was a question of law (and this the counsel did not appear to dispute), to report of the case), that the plaintiffs were primarily negligent in leaving blank spaces in the check, thus offering a premium to third persons to perpetrate the fraud; and that negligence of that kind would not suffice to shield such a party who by his own act occasioned the loss.

"This does not settle the question who is to bear the loss in this case, where the check was properly drawn, with all the safeguards usually adopted, and especially where, in addition to this, it had been found that there was no negligence on their part entirely devoid of the power or control of the drawer before the attention is made.

"The Central Bank, which defended the suit on question, and the Bank of Commerce, under which is now before us, that a bank is responsible in paying raised or altered checks where the drawer has no connection with the fraud, and has not contributed to it by his own negligence."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 14, 1874.	10:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
6's of '81, coup	116½	116½	116½	116½
5-20's, 1862	111½	111½		
5-20's, 1864	111½	111½		
5-20's, 1865	113½	113½		
5-20's, 1865, new	113½	113½		
5-20's, 1867	113½	113½		
5-20's, 1868	113½	113½		
10-40's	111½	111½		
Currency 6's	118½	118½		
New Per cent's	113½	113½		
Pacific 6's of '95	113½	113½		
Western Union Tel	86	86½	86½	86½
Pacific Mail	40	40½	40½	40½
Adams Express	170½	171		171
American Express	78	78		78
Wells-Fargo Express	79	80		
American Express	81	81		81
United States Express	78	78		
New York Central	102½	102¾	102¾	102¾
Erie	29½	29½	29½	29½
Michigan Central	87½	87½	87½	87½
Michigan Southern	82½	82½	82½	82½
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago & Northwestern	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do. preferred	58½	58½	58½	58½
Chicago & Rock Island	95½	95½	95½	95½
St. Paul, common	34½	35	35	35
Do. preferred	57	57	57	57
Wabash, common	31½	31½	32¼	32¼
Fort Wayne	97	97		
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	31¼	31	31
Terre Haute	9	9	9	9
Do. preferred	19	19	19	19
Toledo & Wabash	19½	19½	19½	19½
Canton Co	61	61	61	61
Pittsburgh	97	97	97	97
Allegheny Valley	81	81	81	81
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis	74½	75		

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 14, 1874.

REMARKS.—In many respects the week's market closed as it began, dull and lifeless, we do not communicate anything new or startling to the great bulk of readers.

The market is fully supplied with all articles in season, in some cases is overstocked, which has a tendency to shade prices.

It will be seen that the arrivals of potatoes are very heavy, and as the quality seems to be excellent, those who are fond of this vegetable need to be not—can indulge at reasonable figures.

The meeting of the Corn and Produce Exchange was well attended this morning, and the members seem determined to make it a success. The meeting on Monday should be well attended and live men elected to watch over and guide the steps of the infant enterprise, until it is able to "stand its lone." The following sales were made this morning:

Corn—Car new, November delivery..... 70c
Cars red wheat..... $1 15
Car white wheat..... 1 20

The pork and provision market here is reported moderately active at unchanged prices. From the circular of Eggleston, Hennes & Co., of Chicago, dated November 13, we learn that the provision "market since opening of the season has, on account of unseasonable weather until the 10th, been in an unsatisfactory condition for legitimate business, not for absence of orders, but for the scarcity of ready stuff to meet immediate requirements of the trade. The stock of old mess pork on the 1st was only sixty-five barrels. There is no old lard or meats on hand, and little product over ten days old, and this is the case at nearly all packing points. The home consumption is drawing upon the new product immediately on the opening of the season, and the outlook for at least a month is favorable for quick sales at full prices." The circular concludes by saying: "Owing from developments so far, the prospects are auspicious for an active season, and the only danger to be feared will be, that the speculative interest may too early force prices to a range which would impede legitimate business, and, while ample food supplies are cheap, lead to economize both foreign and home consumption of hog products."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,026	Corn, sks	520
Eggs, pkgs	119	Barley, sks	680
Wheat, sks	220	Oats, sks	2,235
Bacon, lcs	38	Potatoes, bushs	7,867
Hay, bales	135	Ice, tons	15
Apples, bbls	1,040		

The following table exhibits the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, November 14, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three previous weeks:

Week ending—	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.
Flour, bbls	12,661	10,256	10,738	10,512
Apples, bbls	1,429	1,698	2,262	2,026
Cheese, lbs	6,516	4,433	3,962	3,119
Corn, sks	7,657	4,109	3,570	3,170
Wheat, sks	6,601	8,125	4,541	3,477
Barley, sks	5,923	4,578	4,426	3,106
Rye, sks	3,142	1,020	693	680
Oats, sks	19,959	16,072	12,749	10,325
Butter, pkgs	220	189	177	231
Bacon, pcs	2,500	119	194	38
Bacon, lcs	182	119	150	121
Bacon, lbs	3,340,200	42,916	65,995	50,835
Potatoes, bush	290,600	119	98	1,023
Hay, bales	4,200	2,559	2,699	1,610

Below will be found the wholesale quotations of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary. And just here we would again remind the reader to be careful to discriminate between wholesale and retail rates, and they will not be so often disappointed in the prices returned them for their goods when sold by commission men, or when brought to the market by themselves. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN.—As above remarked, the meeting of the Corn and Produce Exchange to-day was well attended. The determination of all present was to keep things moving. At the meeting on Monday care should be taken to elect energetic, pushing, live men, who will not only work themselves, but will see that all interested lend a helping hand. There is nothing under the sun to prevent the success of the Exchange but inertness and supineness. The men part of its members, and the business can boom immediately. With regard to the grain market there is but little to say. Prices are firmer and holders are asking an advance for corn and oats, the latter having advanced during the week about 2c per bushel, while holders of old and new corn demanded 70c, an advance of 4c per bu. for sales at the Exchange to-day were, as stated, 1 car on track, November delivery, at 70c; 7 cars real wheat, $1 15, and one car old white wheat at $1 20 per bushel. The prices may be stated thus: Red winter wheat of 1873 $1 15; amber and white $1 18@1 20. Oats—new crop, white, spot delivery, 50@52c; mixed 47@48c; yellow, shipping grade; new do 50@52c; old do 55@57c; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota do 50@55 75; red winter, new do 55@57c; spring do 50c; choice family flour $6 50; corn meal $1 00; cut meal $7 25@8 00. Buckwheat flour is in large supply and weak at $3 50@3 75 $ cwt.

HAY.—The receipts of hay are fully up with the demand. Prices are firm at the following: Timothy, on track, $21@22 00 $ ton; No. 2 do, $17@20 00; inferior at $14 00@16 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. Choice No. 1 timothy loose is quoted at $25 00@26 00; No. 2, $22 00@23 00; second growth clover at $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00.

MILL FEED.—The market is very active with a large supply. Prices steady at $1 05@1 10 $ cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 40 $ cwt; middlings at $1 50@1 60 $ cwt; chopped feed at $1 70@1 80 $ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 $ cwt.

GROCERIES.

We have no change to note in prices. As before stated New Orleans molasses is arriving freely and sells at 75@80c per gallon. Following are the quotations of the market:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Spices.*	
Fancy	24c	Allspice	9 @ 12½c
Choice	23c	Cassia	18 @ 20c
Prime	22c	Cloves	30 @ 35c
Good	21c	Nutmegs	115 @ 140
Ordinary	20c	Pepper	22 @ 25c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Rio, in bbls	25c	Strictly choice N O	78c
Rio, in bulk	25c	Prime	76c
Java	37c	Good	73c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	10c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard yellow C	9½c	*Raisins.*	
Standard extra C	9c	Layers, ₱ bx	$3 40
Prime C	8½c	Valentia, ₱ lb	11c
Good C	8c	Currants	9c
Fair C	7½c	Prunes	13 @ 15c
Yellow C	7½c	*Starch.*	
Dark C	7c	Common	5½c
Refining grades	6½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Crushed	11c	Corn	10½c
Powdered	11c	*Soda.*	
Granulated	11c	Bi-carb, ₱ 100 lbs	6c
Coffee A	10½c	Bi-carb, ₱ ½ papers	8c
Extra C	10c	*Candles.*	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	18c
Patna	11½c	Stearine	13c
Sangnon	11½c		

CANNED GOODS.—There being no change in prices of canned goods we omit quotations.

FISH AND OILS.—There is no change in the prices of this indispensable article. The demand is steady and fair, both from the local trade and for shipment. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	Large do. ₱ 100	7 00
No. 1 mess, per bbl, $25 00	Trimmed do. do	6 00
No. 1 mess do	23 00	8 50
Extra No. 1 shore, ₱ bbl	20 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Trout do
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring, ₱
Extra No. 2 bay	12 00	No. 1 do
No. 2 bay	12 00	Labrador herring
New No. 3	$11 00	₱ bbl
Mackerel, shore, ₱ bbl,		Round do
medium, ₱ 100	6 00	

CANNEL OIL.—The demand for this indispensable article continues active, and is particularly active, with sales at 11@12c from store, and 9@9½c in car lots.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Notwithstanding the fact that the supply is largely in excess of the demand, prices are firm, as will be seen by figures, choice selling at 25@26c and medium grades 18@23c ₱ lb. There is no demand for an inferior article.

EGGS.—There is a large stock in store, and prices are firm and 1@2c higher. We quote at 30@32c ₱ dozen, the latter for selected.

APPLES.—There is a large stock in store, and the daily shipments are heavy. It is not unlikely that prices will be lower before the winter is over, but the winter not come on too soon and stop shipments. We quote as follows: choice $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; common $2 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX.—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 30@32c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 32c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES.—Cranberries are in good supply and the prices are lower than a week ago. We quote at $8 00@9 00 ₱ bbl for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Cape Cod; $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl for peninsular.

HOMINY.—The market rules at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS.—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb., 55c; No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 35c; in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb., 50c; No. 3, 40c, as to quality.

HONEY.—We quote 1873 at 30@35c; 1874 at 40@45c ₱ lb.

ONIONS.—Onions are weak at about $2 50@2 60 ₱ bushel. Demand light. Choice are easy at $2 75@2 90. Peanuts are moderately active in a jobbing way at 7@8c ₱ lb. Spanish nuts are steady at 15c ₱ lb.

POTATOES.—Receipts are very heavy with a large supply. Market steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel for choice; inferior at $1 00@1 05. Sales from store is quoted at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS.—Timothy seed is quoted at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel. Clover seed is in fair demand; No. 2 at 4½@5c; fresh 6@6½c. Oats steadier and more active; No. 1, 3c. Barley in fair demand; No. 2, cash and seller the year, $1 34; seller December $1 36; No. 3 scarce at $1 12.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot Lake firm at 22¾@22½c. Pig iron—scotch and American unchanged. Russia sheet unchanged. Nails unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, November 14.—Wheat firm; choice spring $1 06; No. 1 do $1 20. Corn quiet; new high mixed 80@86c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 50.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 55½c. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1 15; amber $1 09. Corn dull at 80@81c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 16, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined:

	Receipts of crude per Penna. R. R.	Exports of crude per Pa. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Nov. 9	622	.....	.....
Tuesday, Nov. 10	696	.....	.....
Wednesday, Nov. 11	2,847	.....	.....
Thursday, Nov. 12	1,562	.....	.....
Friday, Nov. 13	252	528	.....
Saturday, Nov. 14	1,028	.....	.....
Total for the week	10,387	528	.....
Since January 1	1,316,322	115,718	734,314
To Nov. 14, 1874	1,345,709	116,246	734,314
Same

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 15, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	30	41	67	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt'rain
2 P. M.	30.38	52	64	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30.46	45	81	W.	Gen'l	Fair.

Mean barometer 30.41 Highest thermom.....52
Mean thermom'r.....45 Lowest thermom.....38

GEO. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Important to Invalids.

A neatly printed pamphlet, handsomely illustrated, has just been published by the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company, containing "A Description of the Bermuda Islands, a Convenient, Picturesque and Salubrious Winter Resort." Mr. Thomas E. Watt, agent Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 78 Fifth avenue, can furnish copies of the book to those desiring them.

A Babe Smothered.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday over the body of a male infant who was found dead in bed between eight and nine o'clock in the morning. The parents, Kelly by name, reside on Eighth street, South Side. After breakfast it was found lying upon its face in bed, and life was then extinct. A verdict was rendered that the child was accidentally smothered. It was but five months old.

Church Collection Omitted.

At the Second United Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, the usual collection at the morning service was omitted yesterday. At the proper time the ushers passed to the side baskets but found them missing. They were so much put out by the circumstance that after looking at one another for a minute or two they returned to their seats, and the services were concluded without the little formality alluded to.

Died of His Injuries.

Wm. Brooks, car inspector on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, who was injured Friday night, near the outer depot, Allegheny, by being run over by a car, which cut off both his legs and Saturday night, at his residence, 178 Manhattan street, Allegheny. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was found by the jury. Deceased was about fifty-five years of age, and was one of the oldest employees of the Fort Wayne Company.

Bogus Pittsburgh Bonds.

A telegram to dispatch from New York, received last night, announced that the bogus Pittsburgh bonds had appeared upon the stock market there. Further than this no information has been received. Controller Snowden and Treasurer Magee put no belief in it, and the report is looked upon like a hoax. Our officials are confident that no loss has or can come upon the City Treasury. All the proper precaution is kept, and it can always be true d. The only danger would be from the collection of cash by outsiders after the officers had once combined that no bogus ones have been offered.

Grace Greenwood.

Loving recollections cluster around this name—its sweet to old and young; she has been counted in our minds for years, as one of the purest and sweetest writings of the age. How often do we go a whole lifetime without beholding a loved ideal who perhaps through his or her writings has had an influence in moulding our lives; only occasionally does *chance*, or perhaps we should say *Providence*, bring us face to face with such. Such is Miss Grace Greenwood. She comes to us crowned with those loving testimonials of the "kindly heart" which she has so long gladdened, and now we may behold her and cast fresh garlands at her feet.

The entertainment of readings and recitations by Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Sarah B. Ames, on Thursday evening next, will probably be one of the choice entertainments of the season, being entirely new to Pittsburgh—though she has appeared to large audiences last winter in Washington, New York and other places, winning great applause wherever they went.

The Proposed Reduction of Salaries.

At the meeting of the Select branch of our City Councils, to-day, the Finance Committee with a view to the entailment of economy, will present ordinances for the reduction of the wages paid the firemen and the policemen. These are the real laborers in the city employ, and anywhere the lowest rate of pay, and how many people look with wonder at the commencement of a reduction of expenses in that direction. Only think of it—a man to work twenty-four hours and receive seventy-five dollars per month, and buy their own uniforms. The proposition is to reduce them to twenty per cent. (to sixty dollars per month) with provision for supplying their clothing.

The policemen get two dollars and a half per day and are to be reduced to two dollars. They also supply themselves with uniforms. It would seem to be much more proper that Councils should first curtail the expenditures in the way of street improvements—the opening, widening, straightening and paving of thoroughfares that will not be of public necessity for years to come, before they reduce these men.

In Cincinnati and St. Louis the firemen are paid fifteen per day, in nearly all the other cities their pay is higher than in Pittsburgh. Cincinnati has but three and one Assistant Chief Engineers, who each receive more than our Chief Engineer in Pittsburgh.

A Satisfactory Statement.

On our first page this morning will be found the annual statement of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company of Philadelphia, of which, as is well known to many, Mr. Jno. S. Madeira, Esq., is the agent. Notwithstanding the unusually heavy losses sustained during the past year, consisting of $475,000 by the Chicago fire and $250,000 by Marine and inland disasters, the usual dividend has been declared, and the company to-day has nearly half a million dollars more assets than it had one year ago. In character the assets are unquestionable, as will be apparent to all who examine the exhibit. The strength and stability of this old and reliable company are not to be questioned, and we have much pleasure in recommending it to all who have property to insure. It is to be regretted that other insurance companies have not yet adopted the plan of setting forth the condition of their affairs as comprehensively as the statements as that of the Delaware Mutual, for the benefit of cautious insurers who desire to know the nature of the property they are offered. Of the Pittsburgh agent it is hardly necessary to speak, since he and his agency have for years been well and favorably known to property owners generally; but we cannot refrain from alluding to the fact that parties who want insurance against marine and dry losses, to obtain a reliable agency, may transact the same by calling on Mr. Madeira, at his office, No. 66 Fourth avenue.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

After one week of uninterrupted success, Mr. Lawrence Barrett opens the last week of his engagement with "Julius Cæsar." The cast is a strong one, with Mr. Barrett as *Cassius*, Mr. Bilsler as *Brutus* and Mr. John W. Norton as *Antony*. The latter gentleman comes to us from New York to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Gotthold's continued indisposition. He is accustomed to play *Brutus* to Mr. Barrett's *Cassius*, and is said to be a tragedian of no mean caliber. The performance bids fair to be a most pleasant one. To-morrow night "Money" will be repeated—we hope with Mr. Norton in the cast. Wednesday "Julius Cæsar" will be repeated. Thursday "The Duke's Motto."

Academy of Music.

This evening Miss Augusta L. Dargon makes her appearance on the stage of this city, after an absence of several years. She is held in pleasant remembrance by a great many of our critical people, who recognized her great merit as an actress and as a lady. She is a close and conscientious student, and has devoted a great deal of her time to fitting herself for anything beneath the head of profession. That she was a fine reader and a conscientious and painstaking actress when regularly engaged here some seasons ago, all who saw and enjoyed her fine personations will readily admit, and that she has greatly improved since is but reasonable to suppose. She has chosen for her initial performance the emotional drama of "East Lynne, which abounds in opportunities for the display of the highest and best powers. Miss Dargon will be supported by a capable dramatic company, and a smooth, enjoyable entertainment may be expected. Those who desire reserved seats can secure them during the day at the box office, where the gentlemanly treasurer, Mr. McAuls, will be found.

Grinnell's Varieties Theater.

Miss Lulu Delmay, one of the most charming as well as most popular singers on the variety stage, heads the list of new attractions at the old-established Penn avenue place of amusement, the present week. The audience has been large at all performances, and with the talented company now performing there, there is little danger of a falling off. Mr. Williams, the veteran stage manager, knows how to get up new specialties, and serves up delightful bills on all occasions.

The Tennesseans.

This is a troupe of colored singers who are producing quite an excitement in rendering the plaintive, weird songs of the olden time on the plantation. There are twelve of them, students of the Central Tennessee College, formerly slaves, possessing voices of great power and sweetness, rendering the varied phases of slave life with wonderful effect. They enter into the singing with great enthusiasm and sing all over. This is the most popular band of this style of singers, and it has created a great furore in Cincinnati, drawing crowded houses for weeks. They sang Saturday evening at the North Avenue Methodist Church, Allegheny, and again last evening, interspersing the singing with an able and interesting address by Rev. Dr. Rush, of Cincinnati, corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Church. They sing this evening at Library Hall, and we recommend the lovers of quaint religious music to attend. It will be one of the best entertainments of the season, and all who can should give them a hearing. One of the company sings "as no other citizen can by birth." It is sung with a sweetness reminding one of William. The organist is a light colored girl of rare musical ability, and plays with great facility and precision. Her brother has an extraordinary bass voice that attracts attention. They were both slaves, and have been sold repeatedly, but since their freedom have been at school, and made great progress in their studies, developing meanwhile much musical ability. The troupe sing grandly, and they have a noble object in view. We trust the hall will be crowded to hear them to-night.

ROBBERY ON SIXTH STREET.

Detectives Sccccsaful—Three Thieves Arrested.

We are pleased to give credit to policemen when credit is due, and officers Saul Coulson and Stack are entitled to credit for the prompt arrest of those three scoundrels. About half past seven o'clock in the morning a boy noticed three men leaving the cigar and tobacco store of Isaac Adolph, No. 5 Sixth street, carrying some packages with them. The boy informed officer Coulson and with officer Stack he made an examination of the premises, finding that the back door had been forced open and that the place had been robbed. The officers started in pursuit, and after a time came upon the three men with their assistance and those of officer Kreuter, whom they met, the party were charged by the names as given at the lock up, are Kettenberg, Mc-Shall and Thomas Dunn. Coulson had some trouble with the latter, but all three were secured. A quantity of cigars were found upon the men and it has since been ascertained that the goods taken away were worth between three hundred and four hundred dollars. The thieves will no doubt go to the Workhouse to-day.

THE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

Large Attendance of Visitors—Interesting Reports and Addresses.

On invitation of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny county Workhouse, a number of Judges and other officials of the county and two cities, on Saturday paid the institution a visit for the purpose of its inspection. Upwards of one hundred persons attended, including Judges White, Ewing, Kirkpatrick and ex-Judge Parke, Sheriff Hare, Mayor Fleming, O. O. Phillips, J. S. Travelli, T. H. Nevin, Geo. A. Kelly, John Dean, E. S. Wright, Rev. Dr. Allison, R. H. King, Geo. H. King and representatives of the city press.

The train reached Claremont about half-past twelve o'clock, and over an hour was spent by the visitors in making an examination of the various departments of the institution.

At two o'clock dinner was announced, and after the edibles had been fully discussed Sam'l. White, Esq., President of the Board of Managers, called the meeting to order and then delivered an address, as follows:

ADDRESS OF GEORGE R. WHITE, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN—The Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse are pleased to greet so goodly a company present to-day. As the law had a very definite object in view when we asked you to visit this institution. As citizens of the county you have called us to a position of great responsibility—have made it our duty to select a convenient location, to erect suitable buildings, and devise extensive plans of manufacturing by which the labor of prisoners might be made to cover the cost of maintenance, and, if possible, yield a small profit on the amount of money permanently invested. In the prosecution of the enterprise, you have entrusted to our charge a large amount of money, and now, when the active cares and responsibilities of a comparatively new undertaking are drawing to a close, by the final completion of all the necessary buildings and the establishment of the institution on a firm, substantial basis, we are anxious that not only the legal inspectors, to whom we are in duty bound to report, but the citizens should become familiar with the plans and operations of the Workhouse, and by careful examination see how the money of the taxpayers has been expended. We have availed ourselves of the privilege given us by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth to fix this as the best time for the annual meeting of those who have an official interest, as well as those whose interests being identified with the general prosperity of the county, would naturally take satisfaction in the pecuniary and moral success of any of its institutions. We have had a few months of the valuable time of these over-worked judges, in office days and hours, to invite them to the court duty, and receiving in turn some benefit from suggestions which must follow their critical scrutiny. The time for the annual inspection have not been altogether destitute of social pleasure, and that the prison fare has been satisfactory both in quality and quality.

GRATIFYING EXHIBIT.

For the year 1873 the surplus above all expenses was $15,000, and we hoped to be able, by the close of 1874, to report a largely increased profit to the credit of the county. We are not able, at this time, to state exactly the amount realized from our manufacturing operations during the current year, but we are justified in stating that it will be sufficiently large to meet the entire cost of maintenance of the prison.

In view of the fact that the same general causes which have produced financial disasters in all departments, have had equal force and influence on the products of prison labor, and that the oil business in the prosperous city of which we are proud to be citizens has been in a depressed condition for many months, we have great reason to be satisfied with the result even though it should fail to meet our expectations. Should a deficiency exist, therefore, the taxpayers may be well content that the Workhouse has taken from them the burden of the support of the large number of criminals who have been crowded within its walls.

A plan has been in contemplation—of which, perhaps, the County Controller may be able to give some definite information—by which the $225,000, and its accrued interest, together with the interest from the time the bonds were issued, as well as the amount of the present need to be considered, but no effective intellectual or moral progress can be made aside from the influence of labor and society. I take the more pleasure in saying these things because I am not a believer in being a part on the stage. Thoughts himself to be what he is not—a dissembler. What confidence can be placed in a hypocritical friend? What confidence can be placed in a hypocritical merchant, lawyer, physician, preacher? Is there a child who confides in man is despised in a hypocritical professor of religion? He will deceive you—deceive the Church. The Saviour of sinners, he will deceive God Himself. He will injure the Church to which he belongs: lower the standard of religion in the estimation of the community. Hypocrisy is like a cancer—sends fatal fibres in every direction—takes the life blood—destroys the life of the Church.

These scribes and Pharisees finally destroyed the Jewish Church, not only, but also the Jewish nation. Jesus said, beware of those who practise it, and we say the same to you.

Many a poor woman may will rob the poor widow, and take the bread out of the mouth of the orphan. The Saviour says that love is the root of all evil. It makes light weights, scant measures, plunders banks, builds fine houses, and lives in splendor. These scribes that Jesus so terribly rebuked, had every advantage for religious culture. The people, even, then cover it up with a show of pity. Great God, what righteousness! Do you not see a striking parallel in the text we have quoted? Will you not see it? Then hear what Jesus said, woe unto you scribes, Pharisees—hypocrites! Ah, can you wonder that Christ was present, that Christ shed tears over them. If you deour widows houses, then your long prayers are a greater damnation.

But let us turn my brethren, from the painful picture of the past to the more pleasantly beautiful. All was not bad—all was not bad even among the Jews. There were some bright spots in the landscape.

On one side of the court were thirteen large chests—trumpet shaped—and called "the trumpets" into which the free offerings of the people were thrown. It was an old custom among the Jews.

The poor widow gave two mites. A mite was the value of a Jewish coin, one-fourth of an American cent. To be sure money was more valuable then than now. There were no paper promises to pay, for which the widow might have kept instead of casting *both* into the treasury. Jesus, in the eyes of Jesus it was as large as the rich man's was a million. The Redemption of his race. The poor widow came into the temple, almost ashamed of being seen. Jesus saw her. His disciples to encourage and while their eyes are all upon her, he says: "I say unto you, this poor widow has cast more in than they all. Verily I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast more in than all they which have cast into the treasury: for all they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living." These mingled denunciations and lamentations constitute Christ's farewell to the temple. Let us paraphrase it and see what we find in our text. The scribes are rebuked. The poor widow is commended. Jesus sees more than half a cent, which she cast into the Lord's treasury. We cannot understand this passage of Scripture, as we do many others, without the aid of the whole new Testament.

Let us have a retrospective glance. Scribes were, then, were learned men among the Jews. When the art of printing was unknown all books were in manuscript. The amount transcribed among the Jews. This devolved upon the Scribes. Almost every book of Scripture they copied. They devoted themselves carefully to the study of the old works and became critics, as well as transcribers. They afterwards became instructors of the people; preached in the synagogues and taught in the schools. To the things already mentioned, mathematics, natural history, geography, history and, indeed, all the sciences. These scribes were, then, the learned men of all the eighty years before Christ. Through all Palestine education was compulsory. The highest importance was attached to popular education and learning. Many of their proverbs were accustomed to say, Jerusalem was destroyed, because the instruction of the young was neglected. The world is only saved by the birth of school children, is really a very beautiful thought, and it is Christ's.

The scribes were among the Jews very much what the Jesuits are among the Roman Catholics;

"Beware of the Scribes who love to go in long clothing, and love salutations in the market places, and the chief seats in the Synagogues, and the uppermost rooms in the feasts" is very fervent to-day! Learning, or the pretense, make long prayers." These things were evidently some of the practices of the scribes in the temple on this Tuesday: Jesus surrounded by all these people. It is a strikingly wonderful picture, was the first deputation of the Sanhedrim come demanding an explanation of his conduct in driving the traders and money changers from the temple. He answered their question by proposing another, which completely baffled them.

Next the Pharisees worked it another way. It was to give tribute to Cæsar. You cannot imagine how cunning the question—and difficult to answer it was, under the circumstances in which the question was put. "Render to penny," said Jesus. "Whose image and superscription is that?" "Cæsars." Then render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and to God the things that are God's." The Sadducees, you will bear in mind, were infidels. They rejected the doctrine of the resurrection; denied the existence of a spirit; rejected the oral law. The Sadducees proposed a question, but they too were disappointed. Then came the angels of the blessed Saviour demonstrated the fact that they were ignorant both of Scripture and the power of God.

Then the lawyer came with his questions, proposed in a more reverential manner. He asked: "Which is the greatest commandment?" Jesus replied in these ever memorable words: "Thou shalt love the Lord God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first great commandment. And the second is like unto it, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Then that great crowd which pressed eagerly, anxiously there on the marble floor of the Temple around the Saviour, that perfect stillness filled with amazement.

But Jesus began to interrogate and asked them of the two fold nature of the Messiah, is he David's son or David's Lord? No one answered him. They were afraid to answer, and for fear it would compel them to acknowledge Him as the multitude already had both Son and Lord. He is David's son, as a descendant, but no one durst ask himany more questions. The dialogues in the Temple closed. Jesus turned to the people, and cautioned them to beware of the scribes. This is the last discourse which Jesus ever addressed to the Jews. It is the whole of it in the twenty third chapter of Matthew.

And now I say to you my dear brethren read it, ponder it.

Some one says one may search in vain for a Philipic more terrible than this—that Christ's public address in the Temple at Jerusalem—such thunderbolts of denunciation! Even the calm soul of Jesus could restrain no longer. He could no longer "go about Jerusalem" as though the heart of Jesus would break!—thus it is that he ends this last discourse.

"O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her children under her wings, and ye would not! Behold your house (referring to the temple) is left unto you desolate. For I say unto you, ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say: "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."